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THE BOGUS MONEY MAKERS

A GREAT COUNTERFEITING GANG BROKEN UP.

WHY BROCKWAY WAS RELEASED—HE GIVES UP A LARGE QUANTITY OF COUNTERFEIT PLATES AND MATERIALS AND TELLS ABOUT THE OPERATIONS OF THE GANG.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The arrest of Doyle at Chicago has resulted in the capture by the Government of a remarkable collection of counterfeit plates and other material. The story of this latest success of the officers of the law, as told in this city, is very interesting. It was made known to the public last Summer that the Government had been for some time endeavoring to catch the men who were very skillfully putting in circulation counterfeit national bank-notes which almost defied the detective power of the best experts. The denomination was $100, and five banks were concerned. It was at one time suggested that Charles Ulrich was the moving spirit of the gang, but this suspicion was soon cleared away. The Treasury Department has been in search of these criminals for more than a year, and for a long time without any apparent hope of success. At last the authorities concentrated their attention upon Brockway, because of his intimacy with Smythe, a Brooklyn engraver, and Owens, a plate printer, both generally regarded as respectable. But Brockway's career as a counterfeiter made him a legitimate object of suspicion. It was known that he had long private conferences with Smythe, but these were so well guarded that no evidence of their nature could be secured. To arrest them while in consultation would have been to risk the loss of all that the detectives had done. The men were carefully "shadowed" from day to day, but no point was gained. Doyle was an intimate friend of Brockway and was frequently at these conferences. At last Doyle prepared to go West, and when he went he was followed. His arrest was made without any positive knowledge that it would further the ends of justice, and if no material or counterfeits had been found upon him, he would have been released; but the bonds and notes were found in his possession, and he was held. The arrest of Owens, Brockway, and Smythe then became necessary to prevent their escape.

It is said that the only evidence which had been secured against these men was that they used a notary's seal. Owens bought one and returned it the next day. On another day Brockway took a bundle from Smythe's house and left it in an omnibus. The Government secured it, and it contained the broken seal of a notary. This had probably been used in transferring counterfeit bonds. The Government's agents were not looking for bond counterfeiters, but for bank-note makers, and it is believed that they did not see at the time the value of the discovery of the seal, after his arrest; Smyth confessed, or pretended to do so, asserting that he had been recently led from the paths of honesty by Brockway, who had afterward held him in slavery by threats of exposure. He admitted that he had made the $100 plate, which had been so dangerous, and from which the notes in Doyle's possession had been printed, and that he had also made a seven-thirty bond plate. This confession was made upon condition that it should not be used against himself. The Government has as yet secured but little. It had the men in custody, but there was no evidence against them except the material captured with Doyle and this confession. It had no means of finding the plates. If these remained concealed it was reasonable to expect that they would soon be resurrected and put to use by the confederates of the prisoners.

It was of the highest importance to secure the plates from which such dangerous impressions could be made. But the Government did not know the real weakness of the Government's case, although Brockway began to suspect it and therefore made overtures through his counsel. He asserted that he would be acquitted if the Government should rely wholly upon Smythe's confession. He declared it could easily be proved that this confession was full of lies. Smythe had, in fact, been a counterfeiter under the disguise of respectability since he was 18 years old, and had done the fine work by which many daring operators had won a reputation. Brockway added that he could prove that Smythe had murdered his wife. Smythe had told him about it at the time. Mrs. Smythe sometimes got intoxicated, and, while in this condition she cut her husband with a razor. Brockway asserted that a bottle of whisky charged with poison had been the cause of her death, which was preceded by great agony. At Brockway's request, Smythe was brought before him, although the latter, who stood in great dread of Brockway, begged the Special Agent, Drummond, to spare him this ordeal. At the interview Brockway taunted Smythe with the incompleteness of his confession, and forced him to admit that he had been a counterfeiter from his eighteenth year, and that his first work had been done for Jerry Cowden, a noted counterfeiter of his day. He also led him to admit that he had worked for Heisner, another notorious operator, and that he had made a plate of the 5-20 bonds. This last admission was a revelation to the Government. It had been believed that these bonds were beyond the reach of counterfeiters, but at this interview it became known that the old 7-30, the 5-20, and the 6 per cents. had been imitated. It was plain that for some 35 years this skillful workman had been spending much of his time in corrupting the currency without awakening suspicion. It is reported that he has heretofore been considered so honest and trustworthy that the banks of Brooklyn have employed him. He was so rapid a workman that he could have his hands apparently full of honest work, and at the same time be able to imitate the most elaborate Government work. Standing in the background, he supplied the best operators with the plates from which their counterfeits were taken.

After this interview Brockway offered to burn over to the Government all the plates and materials used by him and Smythe in making the bogus notes and bonds, upon the condition that he should be allowed to go free under a suspension of sentence, having pleaded guilty to a connection with the counterfeiting of the one-hundred-dollar notes and one-thousand-dollar bonds. In forwarding a report to this city, the District Attorney said: "We are receiving everything for nothing. We have no evidence against Brockway except the confession of Smythe, and he has deceived us so in his first statement that there is no knowing what he will say upon the witness stand that a jury will consider trustworthy. If his counsel really knew the weakness of our case they could have him sent to-morrow on a writ of habeas corpus." Similar reports were sent by the Special Agent employed in the case. Before any action was taken the Chief of the Secret Service consulted with the Attorney-General and Secretary of the Treasury. They approved of Brockway's release, upon condition of his rigid compliance with every detail of his agreement. At large, under suspension of sentence, his first violation of law will send him to the penitentiary. He will be closely watched by the agents of the Government. Following is a list of the property turned over to the Government by Brockway as the price of his freedom. The articles were found buried in the ground at seven places near Jamaica, Long Island: One press, two bed-plates, two very fine ruling machines, a plate of the 6 per cent. United States bonds, whose existence was unsuspected until Doyle's arrest; one border plate, five coupon plates; one face plate of five coupons, copper brush; two copper plates, which were the original coupon plates for printing green and black; the seal of the Loan Division of the Treasury; the engraved seal of the Treasury, and 88 figures required in counterfeiting United States 6 per cent. bonds. These all go with the plate made for counterfeiting the 6 per cent. bonds. There came three face plates for printing the one-hundred-dollar national bank notes. One contains the title of the issuing national bank of Williamsburg; another the lettering, and the vignette on which is the words "will pay one hundred dollars to bearer on demand." Another plate is the original one hundred-dollar note plate in skeleton on copper. There are also four back borders of one hundred-dollar notes—*one the original and the others electrotypes*; one back center on steel; one separate title for the Pittsburg National Bank of commerce on steel, and one $100 counter on steel. The great prize of the collection is a plate of the $1,000 5-20 bonds, with three plates for coupons, two of copper and one of steel. there are also for the manufacture of the same bonds one copper plate for the entire back, another copper plate for the face border, and a steel plate with the head of Johnson for the face, and two original dies on copper for a selection of the back and face border. Included in the property surrendered and dug out of the ground were 169 sheets of the fiber paper, such as notes are printed upon. This is supposed to be genuine official paper. If it is, it must have been obtained by collusion with Government employes in the factory where the paper is made. There were also found in the ground counterfeit one hundred-dollar notes of the face value of $36,600, purporting to have been issued by five national banks, whose names were published last Summer in THE TIMES. there were also unfinished notes of the same kind of the face value of $19,200. The latter were, it is supposed, intended to be issued as counterfeits upon the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore. Two seals and two numbers for such notes were also found.

Brockway says that all the printing of these notes and bonds was done in Smyth's house. Upon information given by him a press was found in Smyth's house and added to the list of articles surrendered. Brockway says that only 250 of the one-thousand-dollar bonds, such as were found on Doyle, were printed by the counterfeiters, and that 20 were given to Smyth. He also declares that Owens is innocent and has had no connection with the counterfeiting, but was employed by Smyth to do his honest work. Brockway is not required to testify against Doyle and he said that he could not be forced to give evidence against this man. But the Government has evidence enough for Doyle's conviction without Brockway's aid. Brockway says that he once had the celebrated plate of the five-hundred-dollar Treasury note made by Tom Ballard, for making which that noted counterfeiter was sent to the Penitentiary for 20 years. Only 300 impressions were taken from it, and only 20 used, according to his story, and then he defaced the plate and threw it into the East River. Smyth, he continued, made the face of the one-thousand-dollar national bank note, but the plate became injured that it was destroyed. The Government expects to secure by Brockway's help the plate of the one-thousand-dollar Treasury note and the seven-thirty bond plate, which have been buried for years. These were not included in his original offer.

The surrender of this great collection of material makes the capture of Brockway one of the most important arrests ever made by the Secret Service. It is much more difficult to secure counterfeit plates than to arrest those who make and use them. This time the captured plates were those from which were made the most dangerous counterfeits which have ever corrupted our currency. Not only has the Government got into its hands the plates, for which it had been working for many months, but also other, and perhaps more valuable, plates, which were not supposed to be in existence. It appears that the only evidence concerning the number of impressions which have been taken from the latter and put into circulation is that given by the counterfeiters themselves, but these plates have been made for a long time and it is not easy to avoid a suspicion that they have done more harm than the counterfeiters admit.

THE STRINGENT MONEY MARKET.

SECRETARY SHERMAN APPLIED TO FOR RELIEF—BOND SPECULATORS THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The stringency in the New-York money market induced some bankers of that city to appeal to Secretary Sherman to-day for relief. It was reported that certain persons in New-York had secured possession, by purchase or otherwise, of the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds, which are payable Dec. 31, and that they were holding them to force up the rate of interest and premium on call loans. It was also reported that the holders of these bonds had refused to sell them even at 103, which is par, and accrued interest to the date of maturity, and this fact was cited as evidence that the holders of the bonds in question were engaged in a determined effort to squeeze business men who were in need of temporary loans. In this condition of affairs, the Secretary was asked whether he would buy the December bonds at 103, provided responsible persons would agree to reimburse the Treasury one-fourth of one per cent., 102¾ being the figures offered by the department for the bonds. Of course the Secretary could not enter into such an arrangement, but he agreed to advance his offer for the bonds to 102¾. If this offer does not bring out the bonds the holders will have to wait until Dec. 31 to receive the principal and accrued 3 per cent. interest, as the Secretary is determined not to anticipate payment on these bonds.

The Treasury Department can do nothing out of its regular order of conducting business to relieve a tight money market. Money can be paid out by the Treasury only in accordance with law and to meet lawful obligations. To-day nearly $3,000,000 became due for interest on the 4½ per cent. bonds, and on Saturday next nearly $11,000,000 will become payable, that being the amount which will be due on that day for invalid pensions. The Treasurer has already mailed checks for over $9,000,000 of this amount. These two sums aggregate $14,000,000, which is a larger sum than the entire amount of 6 per cent. bonds of 1880 now outstanding. While the pension money will not be available until Saturday next, the fact that $11,000,000 will be disbursed on that day, should have a large influence in settling the money market.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION CASES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Representative J. R. Chalmers telegraphs from Jackson, Miss., as follows: "The Warren County Commissioners of Election have been acquitted. After reviewing the law and testimony, Judge Hill, of the United States court, instructed the jury to acquit."

AN ATTEMPTED PENSION FRAUD.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—John A. Cronk, alias John Smith, who was arrested on Saturday for attempting to obtain the pension of John Near, of Oneida County, a deceased pensioner, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Northrup this morning, and made a full confession of his attempted fraud. After finding that Near was dead Cronk wrote to the Pension Agent at Syracuse stating that Near was his uncle, and had lost his pension voucher. The Pension Agent sent him a new voucher, which, he says, he took to an old unoccupied house and executed it, forging the names of the Justice and the witnesses, and sent it back to the Pension Agent. Cronk declares that there was no one besides himself concerned in the attempted fraud. He was held for his appearance before the United States Grand Jury at Albany, in January next, and in default of bail was committed to the penitentiary.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

PINE MILLS, N. J., Dec. 1.—John Cottrell, 16 years of age, was drowned while skating near Turpentine yesterday. He was skating on the pond with two other youths, against warnings from the mill-owner that the ice was thin. His body has not been recovered.

PARIS, Ontario, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Patterson, 75 years old, was burned to death this morning, her clothes having caught fire while she was lighting a stove.

STATE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—An order from the general head-quarters of the State of New-York, dated to-day, says: "Major-Gen. Frederick Townsend having been appointed Adjutant-General to fill the vacancy caused by the acceptance of his resignation on the 1st of November ultimo, and having duly qualified, will be obeyed and respected accordingly."

THE BALTIMORE GRAIN WAR

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE MERCHANTS AND THE RAILROAD.

THE BLOCKADE TO BE RELIEVED BY STORING GRAIN IN PRIVATE WAREHOUSES—EXTRA EXPENSES ASSUMED BY THE RAILROAD COMPANY—FAILURE OF EFFORTS TO SECURE A REPEAL OF THE ORDER.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—At the conference between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officers and the Corn and Flour Exchange Committee to-day, an arrangement was agreed to by which the Exchange is to secure all the outside storage possible, and in this way relieve the blockade which the railroad company claims exists as the basis of their order. This can afford only temporary relief, as storage of this kind is limited, and the vessels in port or coming here soon to load are comparatively few in number, and in no wise equal to the demand. The Baltimore and Ohio has unquestionably compelled the merchants to eat very humble pie, and has, in fact, made little or no concession to the Exchange. Merchants attribute this not to any lack of merit or justice in their cause, but to the defection of leading members who should have fought strenuously against this blow at the trade of this port, which has not only checked the flow of grain to Baltimore for the present, but has excited a feeling of distrust among Western shippers which must be disastrous to Baltimore's trade in the future. This extra storage notice has been given twice, once last year and once this. As the result of last year's troubles, the corn trade of this port has been reduced to nothing, and it will not be long before the effects of the repetition of the order will be disastrously felt. Merchants see this clearly, but find themselves powerless to fight against this powerful corporation, which, they say, now that it has a through line to the Metropolis, proposes to make Baltimore a way station on its road between Chicago and New-York.

The sentiment of Western shippers upon the subject is clearly shown in the following letter from Indiana:

"Owing to the action of Baltimore and Ohio managers, we can't consent to make any further shipments to Baltimore, at least via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as we could at no time tell whether our stuff would have a fair showing on the market against manipulators. The action of the Baltimore and Ohio Telegraph Company last year and this shows to us that we might ship stuff counting on a certain rate of charges, and before the stuff reaches Baltimore these charges would be entirely different, and at no time be certain of anything. We don't stop with affecting the shipper, as it imperils the financial ability of the commission house, unless they do a strictly commission business or are fortunate enough to have plenty of money. We have talked with several shippers, and they all feel as we do—that the Baltimore business via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will suffer. The company may not be so much to blame—at least had their announcement been less sudden, or had it been made earlier—but they are blamable enough."

Another shipper writes:

"We wish you all would stand to your decision in regard to the drafts, to stop the Baltimore and Ohio advancing storage charges. If that would do it we won't ship any more wheat to store, that is until next June."

The conference to-day was held with closed doors. After it had ended, the Exchange committee submitted to the merchants the following report:

"After a full discussion of the subject an arrangement was suggested by the railroad, under which it is hoped by the committee and railroad officials an amicable adjustment may be reached. In reply to a question, it was stated by Mr. Garrett that in case, by the action of the Corn and Flour Exchange *or its members*, the stock in the elevators was reduced to its working capacity of 1,300,000 bushels, the necessity for the existence of the order having been removed by such action, it would be withdrawn. The company expressed a willingness to facilitate the grain trade in every way, to do spotting, weighing, &c., putting the grain into barges to any warehouses which might be selected. The company were also willing, after grain had been removed from such warehouse and rebarged, to tow it back to the elevators and put it through them without extra cost."

This report was adopted. Mr. Charles D. Fisher, of Gill & Fisher, made an extended explanation, saying that if the result accomplished by this conference was looked at from every point, it would be found to be in the main very satisfactory. Still, the committee had tried to induce the Baltimore and Ohio officers to rescind the order, but were not able to accomplish this. The best thing now, he said, is to take right hold of what they have obtained and work it for the good of the trade. There was a considerable amount of storage room now obtainable at a cost of 3 cents a bushel per month, which includes the transfer in and out of barges. After the first month the rate will not be over 1 cent, and the whole does not amount to more than the elevator rates. The offer of the Baltimore and Ohio to assume the expense of the transfer of grain to barges and afterward back through the elevators is a liberal one, and those who have grain coming in can realize a profit of 1 cent per bushel by waiting a reasonable length of time. There was also, in addition to the warehouse room offered, a proposal from Mr. McMahon, of New-York, and others, to bring to this city barges for the storage of grain at less than 2 cents per bushel. It is estimated that at least 300,000 bushels of grain must be taken from the elevators before their working capacity is reached. It was understood that the tonnage in port would reduce it 700,000 bushels within a day or two. In conclusion, Mr. Fisher said he thought the committee had been met in a fair spirit, and it looked to him as if the officers of the road had shown a decided desire to meet the wishes of the trade in a manner which would give general satisfaction.

This was the end of the meeting, but after it members freely discussed the result and considerable dissatisfaction was manifested. A number of them argued that the measure, as one of relief, was not what they had a right to expect, as it was driving them out of the elevators into private storage warehouses, where, at their own risk of damage by sweating of grain, &c., they were barred from the practical use, for financial purposes, of certificates which came from elevators, and without which trade operations would be seriously crippled.

THE DISCONTENT AT FALL RIVER.

THE MILL OPERATIVES TAKING RETALIATORY MEASURES — ASSERTING VIOLATIONS OF LAW.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 1.—The mule spinners of the mills held no general meeting here to-night, but they decided on Tuesday evening, in conference, to publish to-morrow (Thursday) the following advertisement in the local newspapers:

In view of the alleged constant violation of the State Ten-hour law by the mill agents, $25 reward is hereby offered to any female or minor who will voluntarily give testimony, and succeed in obtaining the conviction of any of the mill corporations for violation of the Ten-hour law. At High court. ROBERT HOWARD,
Secretary of the Spinners' Association.

In an interview with THE TIMES correspondent to-night Howard said that the Robeson & Stafford mills were offenders in this respect, and should be prosecuted. He claimed that advantage was taken of the morning darkness to set the machinery going before due time, and much hardship was thereby entailed on operations last week. He was in favor of the State appointing a Factory Inspector to see about enforcing the 10-hour law as it applies to women and minors. Howard, who is the leader of the spinners, the strongest operative organization here, has been elected a representative to the Legislature, and says he will bring the matter up at the next session. In Lowell the mills do not open the gates for operators until 10 minutes before due time to begin work in the morning. Here, he claims, nearly all the mills are at work at 6:15—a quarter of an hour too soon. For a long time indignation has been felt at this by operatives, and in addition to the recent reduction of wages 10 per cent., it causes much uneasiness and discontent.

A DUEL INTERRUPTED.

TWO YOUNG KENTUCKIANS THE PRINCIPALS—HOW THE FIGHT WAS PREVENTED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Society in Cincinnati and Covington is in a ferment to-day over reports of an interrupted duel between Lawrence Trimble and John C. Benton, sons of two of the oldest and wealthiest families in Kentucky. The trouble grew out of an anonymous paragraph sent to the society columns of the Sunday papers last Summer. The item, which reflected seriously upon the character of Mis Stevenson, a daughter of Gov. Stevenson and Miss Georgie Holmes, was carelessly published in the *Enquirer and Commercial*. When the malignity of its nature was discovered the papers promptly offered a reward for proof of the identity of the writer—*Enquirer* $1,000, and the *Commercial* $200. Since then detectives from New-York and self-constituted local detectives have been working the case. Suspicion, for some reason, centered upon Mrs. Fackler, a rich and prominent society lady of Cincinnati, a daughter of Judge Trimble, of Covington. There was no positive clew, however, and the persons interested on the Benton and Stevenson side not long ago signed a paper to the effect that they did not believe Mrs. Fackler guilty, but subsequently expressions were understood to come from John C. Benton, whose name was connected with one of the aspersed ladies, which the Trimble family deemed offensive.

A conference of the Trimble's was held, and a day or two later Mr. Benton was waited upon by Mr. W. M. Wade, who bore a missive from Lawrence Trimble, demanding an immediate and unconditional retraction of the charges against his sister at a hostile meeting. Mr. Benton called upon George Perkins, late managing editor of the *Times*, and Mr. Perkins, after meeting Mr. Wade, arranged for what they termed a peace conference at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls. Arrangements were all made for the party to start last night, and the members of the Trimble party had actually purchased tickets and were on the train, when the aged father of Mr. Benton, ascertaining what was going on, placed the Police on the track of his son, and, by threatening arrest, succeeded in dissuading him from taking part in the duel. In the controversy at the depot, on the refusal of Benton to go, Trimble became enraged and made a personal assault upon Perkins. The matter rests here for the present, but further developments are looked for.

GEORGIA'S VOTE PROBABLY LOST.

THE ELECTORS NOT CALLED TO MEET YESTERDAY—A STUPID PROVISION OF STATE LAW.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.—Georgia's Electoral vote is in a curious condition. Gov. Colquitt says it will be counted, and popular opinion here to-night says it will not. It appears that there is a strange clash between the State Code and the United States Statutes. The Governor acted on the authority of the Code, and called the Electors to meet in Atlanta on the first Monday in December to cast their vote on the following Wednesday. Section 135 of Title III. of the Revised Statutes of the United States says: "The Electors for each State shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place, in each State, as the Legislature of such State *shall direct.*" The first Wednesday in December of this year happened to be the first day of the month, but the Governor issued his proclamation in accordance with the Code, as he says he would have done, and no Electors appeared here to-day to cast the vote of Georgia. About noon the Governor was approached by friends, who inquired into the matter, but found that he was determined to act under State laws.

It seems that there has been trouble more than once on account of this stupid provision of the Code, and it is strange it was never altered, but as it is, Gov. Colquitt has acted under it, and claims his act as legal. Next Wednesday Georgia's Electors will cast the vote of the State, and send the same on to Washington. Whether or not it will be accepted must be settled there. The best lawyers here declare that the State has lost her Electoral vote, and no little chagrin is expressed that the State Code should stand for years opposed to the United States Statutes passed in 1792. Many persons here blame Gov. Colquitt, but the majority look on the matter as an instance of the stupid legislation of the past 10 years.

MURDEROUS PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY THE NATIVES OF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1—The following is from the Sydney *Herald* of Nov. 4: "The brigantine Borealis, while seeking labor at Urn, near Malayta, of the Solomon group, was attacked by natives. Five whites and one Fijian of the crew were killed. Capt. McKenzie, a Government agent, and a boat's crew, who were ashore at the time, pulled a distance of 40 miles to procure aid. Three other vessels returned and recaptured the Borealis. The names of the murdered men were Daniel Creemer, mate; James Notherwood and William Kershaw, seamen; William McKenzie, the Captain's son, and William Huntley, apprentice. The steward, George Ward, was severely wounded, but managed to conceal himself until the vessel was retaken. Two native men, a woman, and a boy were captured and taken to Lemka.

"The natives of Rewa completely wrecked the residence of Mrs. Williams, of Sumatia, who narrowly escaped with her life.

"The cutter Idaho, Capt. McMillan, was recruiting labor at the Island of Santa, when natives boarded her under pretense of engaging for labor, and, in the absence of a boat's crew on shore, tomahawked the Captain and those of the native crew remaining on board, except two of the latter, who went below, obtained muskets, and drove the murderers overboard. The boat's crew was attacked at the same time, and all killed but two, who reached the cutter and sailed away. The shooting of some natives and running down of some canoes about three months ago were causes of the attack. The natives were armed with many modern weapons obtained from Queensland, and they grow daily more dangerous and insolent. Traders assert that no one's life is safe among the islands, nor will it be so until there is a radical change in the relations which nourish contempt in the native mind for Englishmen."

BOAT-RACE ON THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A single scull race, three miles with a turn, was rowed this afternoon over the Potomac River course for a purse of $300, contributed by the members of the local boat clubs. The contestants were Frederick A. Plaisted, of Boston; John A. Kennedy, of Portland, Me., and Lee, of New-Jersey. The former was slightly the favorite before the start, but, not being in as good condition as the others, was badly beaten in the last mile. At the word Kennedy took the lead and rowed a quick, powerful stroke, soon showing in front by an open length. This advantage he held to the stake, turning a length ahead of Lee, in 10:05. The race between Lee and Plaisted was very close to the stake, neither having any perceptible advantage. Coming home, however, Lee gradually drew away, and, spurting several times, tried hard to overtake Kennedy, at one time drawing almost level with him. He was unable to keep the pace, however, and Kennedy crossed the line an open length in advance of Lee, in 20:35. Plaisted was about eight lengths astern of Lee. Plaisted and Lee will leave here to-morrow for New-Orleans, where they are to take part in a regatta. Kennedy will return to Portland.

MAILS BEHIND TIME.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—The fast mail train due here to-day by the Louisville and Nashville Company's New-Orleans and Mobile Road arrived four hours and a half behind time.

The large three-story leather store of J. L. Moyer & Co., in Reading, Penn., was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss is $50,000; partly insured.

THE TROUBLES OF TURKEY

THE GREEK FRONTIER AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

GREECE ASKS TURKEY TO MAKE A POSITIVE PROPOSAL—THE POWERS URGING A CONCILIATORY POLICY—RUSSIA'S POSITION REGARDING THE BERLIN TREATY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A Vienna dispatch says: "The overtures of the Turkish Minister at Athens have not been rejected, but, as a condition for opening regular negotiations, Greece has asked Turkey to make a positive proposal. This conciliatory attitude is the effect of the unwillingness of the powers to resort to force in favor of Greece, and the small response on the part of the inhabitants of Thessaly and Epirus to the Greek attempt to form a Volunteer Corps."

The *Agence Russe*, of St. Petersburg, announces that Russia has under consideration the necessary steps for converting Batoum into a free port; also, that England has submitted proposals to the powers for the maintenance of the European concert, with a view to the settlement of the remaining provisions of the treaty of Berlin.

At a meeting of the Committee in Furtherance of the Greek Cause, at Willis's Rooms, this afternoon, the Earl of Rosebery presiding, resolutions were passed urging the British Government to make strenuous efforts to assure the cession of the territory recommended by the conference. Letters of sympathy were received from the Duke of Westminster, Lord Aberdeen, the Bishops of Exeter, Manchester, and Oxford, and nearly 30 members of Parliament, and Prof. Max Muller, Herbert Gladstone, and others.

A dispatch from Athens says: "Herr von Radowitz, the German Minister, remains here six months longer, which shows Prince Bismarck's anxiety to keep Greece well in hand, but even his influence cannot prevent war unless Turkey yields the ceded territory."

A Berlin dispatch says that Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador to France, goes to Paris on Wednesday. The Count de Saint-Vallier, the French Ambassador at Berlin, gave a banquet last night to Prince Hohenlohe, after the return of the two Ambassadors from a visit to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh, where, it is believed, a plan of action formulated by Prince Bismarck for the European control of the Eastern question was discussed, and Prince Hohenlohe instructed to consult the French Government on a definite proposition for dealing with the Greek question.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople states that a body of Albanians "lifted" 1,600 Montenegrin sheep. Montenegro protested, but the Porte declined responsibility.

Another Constantinople dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the Persian Minister, Mohsin Kahn, has sent the Porte particulars of atrocities by Sheik Abdullah, demanding his punishment.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Cettinge says: "The Montenegrin Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the representatives of the powers at Cettinge that, despite the military convention giving San Giorgio to Montenegro, Dervisch Pasha refuses to surrender it on the ground that the Delimitation Commission must decide the question. Gen. Petrovic has sent an officer to San Giorgio to try to obtain its cession."

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A dispatch from Vienna says the negotiations between the powers in regard to the recall of the international fleet are expected to be concluded soon. The question was raised, whether it would be advisable to keep up, in some form or other, the fleet as a visible sign of the concert of the powers in regard to other pending questions, but it does not seem to have met much support and was immediately dropped.

PUBLIC EVENTS IN FRANCE.

M. BAUDRY-D'ASSON'S OFFENSE—THE DE CISSEY SUBSCRIPTION WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—M. Gambetta has not thought fit to consult the Chamber of Deputies regarding M. Baudry d'Asson's letter asking that the Chamber be requested to sanction proceedings under article 541 of the Penal Code against the President, Vice-Presidents, and Questors for arbitrarily placing him under arrest on Nov. 11. M. Gambetta considers the letter an aggravation of M. Baudry d'Asson's conduct.

The *Marseillaise*, a Socialist paper, which proposed a subscription to pay the fines imposed in the de Cissey case, has withdrawn the list, on account of its being illegal.

Mme. Montifaud, a well-known writer, has been sentenced by default to six months' imprisonment and 500f. fine, for offenses against public morals.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A correspondent at Paris reports that the Papal Nuncio has communicated to M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, Minister of foreign affairs, a note containing a fresh protest against the religious decrees which renders the maintenance of M. Despres as Ambassador of France at the Vatican impossible.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

KANDAHAR, Dec. 1.—Shere Ali, who governed Kandahar under the British throughout the war, has obtained the Viceroy's permission to retire to India with his family.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—It is believed that Prince Bismarck is not at present disposed to decide between the plans which have been suggested for employing the stock of silver now available in Germany—namely, that the Imperial Mint should strike small silver coins in the proportion of 9 marks per head of population, or that thaler pieces be continued in circulation.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Council of Judges have resolved, by a large majority, to recommend the abolition of the Chief Barony and the Chief-Justiceship of the Common Pleas.

It is stated that Lord Beaconsfield will preside at a meeting of Conservatives of both houses, which it has been deemed necessary to hold in view of the early meeting of Parliament.

Mrs. Susan Willis, alias Fletcher, was arrested on board the steamer Anchoria, on the arrival of that vessel from New-York in the River Clyde, on a charge of fraud by means of alleged "Spiritualism." She and her husband left London two months ago for America. The husband is wanted here in connection with the same fraud, but he remains in America.

Mr. William Rathbone (Liberal) has been elected member of Parliament for Carnarvonshire to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Watkin Williams as one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Rathbone defeated Mr. H. J. Ellis-Nanney (Conservative) by 1,093 votes. Mr. Rathbone represented Liverpool in the last Parliament.

A correspondent at Rome, discussing the vote in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, says it must be considered that 15 of the majority were Republicans, who only support the Cairoli Cabinet as being the most favorable for their designs, and that many others voted for Signor Mancini's motion without altogether approving the policy of the Government, wishing to avoid a crisis and hasten the discussion of reforms. Among the minority were many who declared that they would have voted in favor of Signor Cairoli's foreign policy, but objected to his direction of internal affairs.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The *Diritto*, of Rome, publishes the following telegram from Valparaiso: "Twenty-five thousand Chilians, 5,000 cavalry, and 100 cannon left Arica on the 5th of November, and arrived at Pisco on the 26th. A great battle was expected near the end of November. The Peruvians are estimated to number nearly twice as many as the Chilians."

The above telegram conflicts with the dispatch received by the Peruvian Guano Company here, published on Nov. 29, stating that the Chilians had occupied Pisco on Nov. 20 without opposition.

THE LAND LEAGUE AGITATION.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY ARMING—MR. BOYCOTT FORCED TO LEAVE IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A telegram from Waterford to a Dublin paper says: "Arms are being sold to an extraordinary extent, and the whole country is armed to the teeth. Prisoners from four counties will be brought to Waterford on Monday next for trial, including the men charged with the murder of Mr. Boyd. Disturbance is possible."

A dispatch from Dublin says Mr. Boycott was followed to his hotel recently by 40 hooting roughs. The proprietor of the hotel also received a threatening letter warning him not to keep Mr. Boycott in his house. All idea of packing the jury or practicing any unfairness to the traversers is out of question, owing to the system of selecting the jury.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—Boycott has quit the country for England, going sooner than he had intended, as he received a threatening letter at the hotel in this city where he was staying.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Paris says several journals state that the amnestied Communist, Louise Michel, has been asked by the Land League to show herself at their meetings in Galway.

PLANS OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

TO TAKE NO PART IN ANY SENATORIAL CONTEST—NEEDING REST AND CARE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Richard Smith, of the *Gazette*, who came from Washington with Gen. Garfield, returned home to-day. When asked as to Gen. Garfield's choice for the Ohio Senatorship, he said: "Gen. Garfield will take absolutely no hand in the Senatorial fight in Ohio or elsewhere. If he does here he must in other States, as he has been thoroughly importuned to do. Any one who undertakes to trade on his supposed preferences will be committing a fraud."

"How about his Cabinet?"

"His Cabinet will be made up, when the time comes, out of the very best material attainable and irrespective of Senatorial election results. If, however, Sherman shall secure the Ohio Senatorship, Gov. Foster will doubtless stand more of a chance to go in the Cabinet. He would make a far better Secretary of the Interior or Postmaster-General than he would Senator. In this respect it is impossible to avoid the reflection that Sherman would take his place at the head of the Senate from the moment he entered it, while Foster, with all his admirable qualities, would commence at the foot and have to work up. Sherman went into Hayes's Cabinet with a feeling, he expressed to me repeatedly, of sincere regret at leaving the Senate, only from a sense of profound duty to take the place."

"Do Gen. Garfield's heavy approaching labors and responsibilities begin to weigh him down, Mr. Smith?"

"Gen. Garfield has the faculty of thinking quickly, and persons who solicit favors at his hands will have a tolerably prompt yes or no. He is unlike Mr. Hayes in this respect, being possessed of more decision and perhaps firmness of character. He is, however, in anything but good health just now, and wants rest and the best of attention to his physical condition. He cannot eat or assimilate the food he does take, and must have some good, careful nursing or his health may be severely impaired."

THE OHIO SENATORIAL CONTEST.

THE CANDIDATES OPENING THE FIGHT—MOVEMENT FOR A THIRD CANDIDATE.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 1.—The Ohio Senatorial "fight"—for no other term fully expresses the situation—may now be regarded as formally opened, the managers appointed, and the work commenced in earnest. Congressman Young, of Cincinnati, it is understood, will have the control of Secretary Sherman's interests, aided by Major Butterworth and other Congressmen, who have just returned from Washington, where they have been in consultation with the Secretary. The forces of Gov. Foster, without doubt, will be directed by Gen. Cowan, ex-Secretary of the Interior and an active, energetic worker. The Republican members of the General Assembly, 90 in number, are distributed by Congressional districts in the following order: The First and Second, (Cincinnati,) 12 members; the Third District, 6; Fourth, 3; Sixth, 5; Seventh, 4; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 6; Tenth, 2; Eleventh, 6; Twelfth, 1; Thirteenth, 1; Fifteenth, 5; Sixteenth, 6; Seventeenth, 5; Eighteenth, 5; Nineteenth, 9, and Twentieth, 5. The only member from the Fourteenth District is Senator Beer, of Richland County, the home of Secretary Sherman, who, it is understood, favors the election of Gov. Foster. In the Tenth District, which includes the home of Gov. Foster, (Seneca County,) there are only two members—Pearl, of Erie, and Williamson, of Huron. Mr. Pearl is for Foster, and Mr. Williamson, it is understood, is also inclined in that direction. Anticipating a bitter contest between the Secretary and Gov. Foster, it is understood that Messrs. Cowgill, Dempcy, and Stubbs have started a movement in favor of Congressman Keifer, which it is believed would probably grow to large dimensions in the event of a dead-lock between the Secretary and Governor. There is a tendency among a number of the Granger members to encourage such a movement, but it will hardly form a factor in the opening of the struggle, and it is not likely any contingency will occur that will encourage the organizers to force their candidate before the caucus. While Gen. Beatty is severe on Gov. Foster, and anticipates his complete overthrow, the Governor does not appear at all nervous, but, on the contrary, expresses himself as well satisfied with the present situation of affairs.

DISASTERS TO VESSELS.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The State Line steamer State of Pennsylvania, which arrived at Glasgow Nov. 30, from New-York, lost her boatswain overboard on passage.

The British steamer City of London, Capt. Wilson, at this port from New-York Nov. 30, has landed the crew of the Norwegian bark Norden, Capt. Hansen, which was abandoned at sea.

The British ship Zambesi, Capt. Cook, at Greenock, from Quebec Oct. 13, lost sails and spars and is leaky. The crew is completely exhausted.

The British ship Weatherall, Capt. Cumming, at Glasgow, from Quebec N

SECRETARY SCHURZ'S WORK.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

SUCCESS OF THE INDIAN POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION—EXTENSION OF AGRICULTURE AND EDUCATION AMONG WILD TRIBES—THE INDIAN POLICE AND OTHER CIVILIZING AGENCIES—TIMBER LANDS AND THEIR PRESERVATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Schurz, in submitting to the President his last annual report on the operations of the Interior Department, takes occasion to review the policies followed in some of the most important branches of the public service under his supervision during the period of the present Administration. The larger part of his report (aside from summaries of reports of subordinate officers, which have already been published) is is devoted to the subject of Indian affairs. He says: "When I took charge of this department, the opinion seemed to be generally prevailing that it was best for the Indians to be gathered together upon a few large reservations where they could be kept out of contact with the white population, and where their peaceful and orderly conduct might be enforced by a few strong military posts. It was, perhaps, natural that, with limited knowledge of the character and needs of the Indians, and no experience in their management, I should at first accept that opinion, for the very reason that it was entertained by many who might have been regarded as competent authorities upon the subject. This view had already been acted upon to some extent before the Administration came into office. It involved the removal of Indian tribes and bands from the lands they occupied, with their consent freely or reluctantly and doubtfully given, in some cases the breaking up of beginnings of civilized occupations in their old homes. It was believed that this policy would be apt to keep the Indians out of hostile collision with their white neighbors, and in exclusive and congenial contact with their own kind, and thus prevent disturbances on the part of the Indians themselves and encroachments by the whites. Some measures of this nature had been carried out, and others were, indeed, not initiated, but executed, during the first years of this Administration. I refer especially to the removal to the Indian Territory of the Pawnees, of the Northern Cheyennes and the Poncas, which I have found good reason very much to regret. More extensive observation and study of the matter gradually convinced me that this was a mistaken policy; that it would be vastly better for the Indians, and more in accordance with justice, as well as with expediency to respect their claims to homes, to leave them upon the lands they occupied, provided such lands were capable of yielding them a sustenance by agriculture or pastoral pursuits, and to begin and follow up the practice of introducing among them the habits and occupations of civilized life on the ground they had chosen. It became clear to me, also, that the maintenance of the system of large reservations against the pressure of white immigration and settlement would, in the course of time, become impracticable, and the policy of changing, shifting, and consolidating reservations, for the purpose above stated, was therefore abandoned, except in cases where the lands held by the Indians were not capable of useful developments, and other lands better adapted to their advancement, could be assigned to them. The policy which during the larger part of this administration period has been pursued as a fixed line of conduct is the following: To respect such rights as the Indians have in the land they occupy, to change their habits of life only where we found to be unsuitable for agriculture and herding; to acquaint the Indians with the requirements of civilized life by education; to introduce among them various kinds of work by practical instruction; gradually and carefully to familiarize them with a sense of responsibility through the ownership of private property, and a growing dependence for their support upon their own efforts; to afford to them all facilities for trade consistent with their safety, as to the disposition of the products of their industry; to deal fairly and to their advantage; to allot to them lands in severalty with individual ownership, and a fee simple title, inalienable for a certain period; then, with their consent, and for their benefit, to dispose of such lands as they cannot cultivate; to allow themselves to their white settlers; to dissolve by gradual steps their tribal cohesion, and merge them in the body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which other inhabitants in the country possess."

INDIANS AS FARMERS.

The statistics from the recent report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are next presented, showing the large, substantial results of Indian agricultural labor last year. Placed in contrast with the smaller results for the year 1876, it appears that during the present Administration the agricultural industry of the Indians has been more than doubled in quantity and value. The figures show that the civilized and uncivilized tribes together cultivated last year 422,782 acres of land, or about 194 acres to each man, woman, and child, upon an estimated Indian population of 220,000. The whole country is 250,000. Secretary Schurz at this point expresses a firm belief that the agricultural industry of the Indians would be greatly stimulated and its product much increased if assurance were given to them that they will be secure in the possession of the farms they occupy, and generally, that by Indians that the Government should give them such a title to their lands as is held by white men. The number of those who still desire to adhere to their old habits of life, whether of the hunter, fisher, or herder, depending entirely upon supplies furnished by the Government, is rapidly decreasing, and it is predicted that if proper measures are taken to secure them in the individual ownership of land, and to aid them liberally in their agricultural pursuits by furnishing them implements and cattle, such measures will, in a comparatively short space of time, result in the permanent settlement of most of those tribes and bands which, but a few years ago, were roaming through the country as savages. Reference to this suggestion, Secretary Schurz says, is made in a subsequent part of his report, calls special attention to the bill already submitted by him to Congress, which provides for the division of farm tracts among the Indians in severalty on their respective reservations, the issuance of patents to them individually, and their investment with a fee simple title to their farms, inalienable for a certain number of years, until they may be presumed to have overcome the improvident habits in which a large part of the present generation has been brought up, and, finally, for the disposition of the residue of the reservations not occupied and used by the Indians, with their consent and for their benefit, to white settlers. Had this measure become a law (as was hoped) at the last session, very large number of Indians would have been thus settled by this time. In this expectation, the issuance of patents not containing the important clause of temporary inalienability, which is used by a few Indian treaties, has been withheld until a general law could be framed, with the greatest security. It is hoped that this important measure will now receive the earliest possible consideration and action by Congress.

Secretary Schurz adds: "I look upon it as the most essential step in the solution of the Indian problem. It will inspire the Indians with a feeling of assurance as to the permanency of their ownership of the lands they occupy and cultivate; it will give them a clear and legal standing as landed proprietors in the courts of law; it will secure to them, for the first time fixed homes under the protection of the same law under which white men own theirs; it will, eventually, open to settlement by white men large tracts of land now belonging to the reservations, but not used by the Indians; it will thus put the relations between the Indians and their white neighbors in the Western country upon a new basis, by gradually doing away with the system of large reservations, which has so frequently led to encroachments which in the past have led to so much cruel injustice and so many disastrous collisions. It will also by the sale, with their consent, of reservation lands now not used by the Indians, provide for the benefit of the Indians a fund which will greatly relieve the Government of those expenditures which have now to be provided for by appropriations. It will be the most effective measure to place Indians and white men upon an equal footing as to the protection and restraints of laws common to both. I desire also to call attention once more to the bill repeatedly introduced in Congress extending over Indian reservations the jurisdiction of the courts of the States or Territories in which such reservations are located, giving the Indians the right of trial by jury, and extending to them the full benefit of the laws. I venture to express the hope that Congress may not adjourn again without having taken action upon these important measures essential to the progress and security of our Indian wards."

OTHER CIVILIZING AGENCIES.

Continuing his account of the civilizing agencies employed by the present Administration, the Secretary mentions the introduction of freighting and mechanical pursuits among the Indians. He says last year's experiment of employing Indians as freighters with their own ponies proved to be one of the most beneficent innovations ever made in Indian management. Nearly 2,000 freight wagons have been in use by the Indians this year, with the result of saving considerable money to the Government as compared with the amounts formerly paid for the same transportation, (of supplies &c., to the agencies, besides furnishing a civilizing and welcome employment to a large number of otherwise restless Indians. The Secretary remarks that in several instances he has seen Indian freighters employed by white people living near the Indian camps, and he has no doubt that this industry can be greatly extended, aside from the transportation of Government goods. It has introduced thousands of Indians, formerly idle and shiftless, to habits of industry, inspired them with a desire to earn money, and accustomed them to its proper use. The number of Indians yearly learning trades in workshops at the agencies has increased from 181 last August to 1,000 this year. The policy of employing Indians as workmen, and even as foremen and mechanics at the agencies, has been somewhat extended with great success, which extension has been borne out by the fact that the agencies are now almost entirely built by the Indians themselves. The aptitude shown by the Indians for mechanical work has in many cases surprised even those most sanguine of success.

The manner which has attended this department of the Government in the matter of Indian education for the Indians is reported to be very encouraging, notwithstanding the smallness of the appropriations made by Congress for that purpose, but the necessity for additional grants of money is earnestly insisted upon. Expressions of an anxious desire on the part of the Indians belonging to the wild tribes to have their children instructed in the ways of civilized life, have, it is stated, grown so numerous and urgent that the inadequacy of the means placed at the disposal of the department for this purpose has become particularly painful. The desire and purpose of the department is largely to increase the present small number of industrial boarding schools for Indian youth, as day schools at the agencies do not withdraw the pupils from the influence of home surroundings sufficiently to facilitate a change in their habits of daily life. "In fact," says the Secretary, "it is just as necessary to teach Indian children how to live as how to read and write." The great success of the Indian Industrial Schools at Hampton, Va., and Carlisle, Penn., is dwelt upon and described at length. In reply to the objection that Indian children thus educated may be expected speedily to relapse into the savage habits of their people upon returning home, it is pointed out that the obstructive spirit formerly prevailing among the Indians has now been superseded by a very general and anxious desire of the Indian chiefs and influential men to see their children raised in the scale of civilization, and the same influences which formerly were so effective in driving educated Indians back into the savages habits of the multitude surrounding them, are now employed in turning the education received by a comparatively few to the advantage of many. The circumstances surrounding the educated Indian when now returning to his tribe are therefore radically changed. In the old time the educated Indian would have found his people thinking of nothing but their savage pursuits and pleasures, incapable of appreciating his superior knowledge and accomplishments, and, rather inclined to deride them as useless. Now he will find multitudes of parents anxious to have their children educated like him, and, if possible, to employ him for that purpose. An Indian wagon or harness maker returning to a wild Indian tribe years ago would have found no wagon or harness upon which to practice his skill; but, sent back there now, when wagons and harness are in general and profitable use, that skill will be in active and general requisition. And so it is in many other things. The Secretary, therefore, feels warranted in saying that the results gained by this system of education will no longer be apt to pass away as before, but if properly pursued will be lasting and generally beneficial.

The report next mentions as another important civilizing agency—largely introduced under the present Administration—the organization of a Police force consisting of Indians, which has been put in operation at 40 agencies. The force now consists of 120 officers and 653 privates. Its benefits, both as a means of maintaining good order and as a moral influence upon the Indian tribes among whom it has been established, are set forth as worthy of special notice. The Secretary says: "It impresses the minds of the Indians with the authority of law; it discourages tendencies and discourages their traditional practice of taking personal revenge for injuries received; it imbues them with a sense of duty and individual responsibility; it accustoms a considerable number of young men among them to a moral restraint formerly unknown to them; it inspires them with the pride of good conduct, as only men of exemplary habits are kept in the Police force, it being the rule that every one of them who renders himself guilty of any transaction affecting his character is immediately discharged; it strengthens the authority of the Government as against that of the chiefs by the active support of the Indians themselves, and thus prepares them for the dissolution of their tribal relations and their incorporation in the great body of American people."

CRITICS OF THE POLICY ANSWERED.

Discussing the general problem of Indian management in this country, and summing up the future of the present policy, Secretary Schurz remarks: "From its very beginning, the Indian service may be said to have been the best abused branch of the Government. While the Indian question is discussed by conscientious and well-informed persons, with good judgment and a fair appreciation of circumstances, and their praise and censure are alike valuable, the number of American citizens who know all about Indian matters without ever having given a moment's attention to that large and complicated subject, has been incredibly large, and the readiness and volubility of their criticisms, mostly condemnatory of everything that is done, seems inspired by an inexhaustible fertility of imagination as to facts. No story, ever so extravagant and absurd, can be told about Indian management, without finding ready belief. But a receipt, I saw in a statement seriously put forth in respectable newspapers that the guns and ammunition with which the Indians fight our soldiers are to this day regularly furnished by the sutlers of the Indian Bureau, and are permitted to be sold to them by licensed traders on the Indian reservations. Whenever an Indian misconducts himself, or the greed or recklessness of white men provoke an Indian trouble, an outcry follows about the disgraceful remissness of the Government, and it is generally proclaimed that we are so far away from the solution of the Indian problem. No doubt the history of Indian management under military, as well as civil, control, shows many instances of mistakes, failures, and wrong-doing, but no fair-minded man can examine that history or the present state of things without admitting that the Government has had to contend against enormous difficulties, and that the greatest of this and the most prolific of trouble was the pushing of settlements into the country inhabited by the Indians and the unwarranted encroachments of the latter upon property, in many cases guaranteed by treaties. This difficulty could not, in many instances, be controlled by the Indian Department, which was held responsible for many complications and evils not in its power to avert. It must also be acknowledged that while every disturbance was promptly and loudly noticed and commented upon, the good things done escaped, in many, if not most cases, public observation and recognition. It cannot be my purpose, however, here to go into a minute review of the past. Looking at the present condition of things, it may be said without exaggeration that, on the whole, the Indian situation is now more hopeful than ever before. The desire of the Indians to maintain friendly relations with their white neighbors, to go to work for their own support, to cultivate the soil, to acquire permanent homes, to have their children educated, and to assimilate themselves to the civilization of the country, is growing stronger and more general every day. The measures prosecuted and in part already initiated with a view to the realization of the hopes mentioned before—the enlargement of the agricultural activity of the Indians, the distribution of cattle among them to promote the industry of herding, the extensive introduction of the freighting business, the encouragement of mechanical industry, the institution of the Indian Police, stimulating their respect of law and authority, the increase of their educational facilities, notably among them the education of Indians at Hampton and in North Carolina, and the establishment by the Government of the Indian schools at Carlisle and Forest Grove—may be said to have been very effective in this direction. When, in addition to all this, the bill advocated by this department to allot lands among the Indians in severalty, and to confer upon them individual title in fee simple, inalienable for a certain period, shall have been made a law, and that law shall have been applied among all the Indian tribes, which, in my opinion, it can be in a few years, and the rights of the Indians are accorded equal protection by the courts of the country with those of white men, then it may be said that all essential measures will have been taken to solve the Indian problem, and the time may be confidently looked for when the Indian population may be merged in the great body of American citizenship. We are on the straight road to that solution, and nearer to its accomplishment than is generally supposed. It is essential, however, that the policy here set forth should be carefully protected against hostile interferences and guarded against ill-advised precipitancy.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN ADVANCEMENT.

The Secretary proceeds to note that the management of Indian affairs has to deal with two distinct currents of sentiment in this country, one of them (which he regrets to say is most strongly upheld in that part of the United States where most of the Indians are found) being substantially that Indians are not worth that they obstruct the progress of the country, and that the only proper thing to do is to get them out of the way of white people; and the other theory being that the Indians, even as they now are, must at once be relieved of all restraints to which white people are not subjected and must, without further preparation, be accorded the enjoyment and exercise of all the rights which the civilized citizens of this country enjoy and exercise. This view is entertained and advocated most warmly in that part of the country which is farthest removed from the ground upon which the Indian problem has to be solved. He expresses his judgment of the matter as follows: The adoption of the principles first mentioned would keep the Indians in barbarism for the purpose of accelerating their extinction, a humane and premature action upon the assumption which would practically be a conflict with overwhelming superior forces, and inevitably by the hand of a friendly power, and thus accelerate their destruction likewise. While the Government, therefore, must recognize its duty to protect the rights of the Indian, it should at the same time not forget that during the period of transition from savage life to civilization he stands very much in need of its care and guidance. That period is one of hope, but at the same time one of great danger. Then the picturesque, warlike, self-relying Indian of the wilderness gradually disappears. He enters into conditions and relations of life entirely new to him; his self-reliance gives away; he does not know whether that which he learns is good or evil; he is liable to acquire, with the virtues of civilization, its vices, and the latter more easily than the former; he is a mere child, alike accessible to evil and to good influences; if prematurely relieved of all restraints of intercourse with the white people, he will fall first into the hands of elements of population whose influence upon him will not be elevating; he is in danger of becoming a drunkard before he is able to measure the evils of drunkenness; he is liable to be robbed out of his property before he has a full estimate of its value, or has overcome his life-long habit of careless improvidence as to the coming day; his first introduction into the contests of civilized life will be likely to overwhelm him with a feeling of helplessness, and he naturally looks up to the "Great Father" for a protecting and guiding hand. That hand must not be prematurely withdrawn on the theory that the mere recognition of the Indian's rights will be sufficient to enable him to sufficiently defend them. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated the fallacy of that supposition. Let me refer to the fact that experience has strengthened his conviction (which as this is his last report, he now feels at liberty to express) that the Indians should be treated as wards, and should continue to be intrusted to the civil and not to the military branch of the public service. His argument on this topic has been fully foreshadowed in former annual reports. He again quotes with emphasis the conclusion of the report of the Peace Commission of 1868, signed by Gen. Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Auger, in which those distinguished officers of the Army said, among other things: "If we intend to have war with them, [the Indians of the United States,] the Indian Bureau should go to the Secretary of War; if we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department."

THE RIGHT POLICY.

Secretary Schurz concludes this branch of his report as follows: "Finally, I desire to say that it has not been the purpose of this department under my administration, while avoiding all unnecessary outlays of money, to cut down expenses merely for the purpose of making a striking exhibition of economy. The history of Indian affairs shows that ill-judged parsimony has not unfrequently led to serious trouble and very costly complications. I am now convinced that generous appropriations for agricultural implements, for stock, cattle to be distributed among Indians, and for educational facilities, made at this time, when the temper of our whole Indian population is such as to receive such aid in the right spirit, and to use the advantages conferred for general and rapid advancement, will produce results certain to accelerate the solution of the greatest difficulties we have, so far, been contending with, and will consequently bring about a great saving of money in the future. When an Indian lives in a house which he considers his own and that of his family, as now thousands of families are living and many more thousands desire to live; when he cultivates his farm, fenced by his own labor, and enjoys the products of his agricultural work, either by his own consumption or the sale of a surplus; when he owns his plow and his wagon, and uses the latter with his ponies in freighting, by which he earns liberal wages; when he has his cows and swine and poultry on his land, the care of which he finds useful and profitable; when he can send his children to school and begins to hope that they may become as civilized and prosperous as white people, he will soon fear to think of leading the life of a nomad, and the thought of war will no longer have any charm for him. He will gradually become ashamed of being a beggar, as many of them have expressed themselves already, and feel a pride in what is known to him to depend for his own sustenance and that of his family upon his own efforts. This is not a mere fancy picture, for I have myself observed a multitude of examples of this kind, and manifestations of urgent desire in this direction on the part of Indians are coming to this department in constantly increasing numbers. It appears, therefore, of the highest importance that the Government should promptly take advantage of this disposition, and stimulate it with generous aid until the final solution of the problem is reached.

THE PONCAS—INDIAN TERRITORY INVASIONS.

The report also enters into many interesting details concerning the present condition of individual tribes. The case of the Poncas receives minute attention. The injustice done to them by their original removal from their Dakota lands is fully described, but it is also clear to the Secretary that it would be contrary, alike to their own interests and to those of the country at large, to remove them "from their present homes. The conclusion is arrived at by reason of various considerations, such as the fact that their present condition in the Indian Territory is prosperous; that they do not themselves want to return forth, and also because if they are removed back to Dakota, the other Northern Indians now in the Indian Territory would be made restless with a desire to follow their example. This would, in all probability, result in an extensive evacuation of the Indian Territory, and the best part of the land which contains the lands coveted by the intruders and which lands are held against them on the ground that they are reserved for Indian settlement. It is obvious that this would be the signal for the evacuation by the Indians of the region held for Indian settlement, and defended on that very ground against intruders, would be apt greatly to encourage and stimulate the projects of invasion which although repeatedly warned off by well-disposed persons with persistent activity. The defense of the Indian Territory against that invasion would inevitably become much more precarious, and the breaking down of all barriers before the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territory are promptly to follow would be the result of the most disastrous to them." Secretary Schurz adds, with regard to the Indian Territory: "Attempts by evil-disposed persons to invade the Indian Territory and to take possession of certain unoccupied lands there have so far been successfully frustrated by the prompt intervention of the Government, but they have been as persistently repeated. It is reported that another attempt is in preparation now. The military forces of the United States in the Territory are instructed to arrest the intruders, and to take proper measures to bring them to justice, as they have done heretofore. But it is evident that the penalty imposed upon repeated intrusion into the Indian Territory, which penalty consists in a mere fine and is difficult of enforcement, is not sufficient to deter lawless characters from such undertakings. I concur with the Commissioner in recommending such a law be passed adding the penalty of imprisonment to that of a fine. If this is done, invaders will know that such attempts are not without serious risks to them."

THE PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

In the remainder of his report the Secretary briefly reviews the operations of the other bureaus of his department, and invites attention to many of the recommendations of their respective chiefs.

Referring to the measures instituted by the department to put a stop to depredations on the public timber lands, the Secretary reports that they have been highly successful. During the past three years upward of $940,000 has been turned into the Treasury as the result of keeping the departments special agents in the field to detect and arrest timber depredators, and to prevent the illicit cutting and exportation of timber from the public lands along our coasts, which had grown to an enormous yearly aggregate, has been almost entirely arrested. The Secretary again urges upon the attention of Congress the pressing necessity of some general laws to provide for the proper preservation of our forests, by preventing the reckless waste which now attends the cutting of timber in many parts of the country without restraint. He says: No attention is paid to the preservation of young trees or of anything that is not immediately used. What is looked upon as everybody's property is apt to be in nobody's care. Thus our forests are disappearing with appalling rapidity, especially in those parts of the country where they will not renew themselves when once indiscriminately destroyed. Like spendthrifts, we are living, not upon the interest, but upon the capital. The consequences can easily be foreseen. They will inevitably be disastrous unless the Government of the United States wakes up to the greatness of the danger, and puts this ruinous business upon a different footing, by proper legislation, either according to the principles advocated by this department and the Public Lands Commission, or upon others that may be found equally effective."

OTHER BUREAU WORK.

The work and plans of the geographical survey in charge of Clarence King are described with high commendation, and the recommendations of the director for liberal appropriations and authority to extend it over the whole United States are earnestly approved.

The Secretary makes no recommendations concerning the Pacific and other land grant railroads, but embodies in his report elaborate exhibits of their respective financial conditions, made up from the annual reports of the companies to the Government auditor. He states as the result of Auditor French's examinations, that the property of all those roads is in good condition; that their earnings have largely increased, and that, although rates both for freight and passengers have been reduced during the past year, it is believed there will be, with the filling up of the country west of the Missouri, remunerative business enough for each one of them.

The Secretary recommends the adoption, by legislative enactment, of Commissioner Bentley's plan for taking evidence in pension cases by oral examinations throughout the country; concurs with Commissioner Marble in asking an increased force of clerks and examiners for the Patent Office; recommends early action upon the Public Land Commissions bill; approves Gen. Walker's recommendations for authority to secure the prompt publication of the census reports by special contract; and in view of the present and prospective need of additional accommodations for the work of the Interior Department, Post Office Department, and other Government offices, now extensively occupying rented quarters, he recommends that four new Government buildings, of equal size and cost, be erected on three blocks, surrounding Lafayette-square, opposite the Executive Mansion. The report also contains a series of synopses of decisions rendered in special issues during the year by the department by the Governors of the various Territories, setting forth their material resources and their respective attractions for immigrants.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Capt. K. R. Breese, United States Navy, is at the St. James Hotel.

The Rev. W. R. Alger, of Boston, is at the Sturtevant House.

John C. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

The Rev. Dr. Brainard, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Judge Robert W. Hughes, of Virginia, is at the Victoria Hotel.

Senator D. S. Lynde, of Hermon, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. John G. Hazard, of New-Orleans, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, is at the Everett House.

Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and B. Platt Carpenter, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Hoffman House.

Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago; Leverett Saltonstall, of Boston, and Daniel Robinson, of Troy, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Senator William Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana; Hon. L. S. Huntington, of Montreal, and ex-Congressman F. F. Woodbridge, of Vermont, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska; ex-Gov. Bedford Proctor, of [illegible], ex-Congressman John T. Walt, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

RAILROADS AS HIGHWAYS

EX-JUDGE BLACK TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ROADS BELONG TO STATES, NOT TO CORPORATIONS—POWERS OF CORPORATION MERELY DELEGATED TO THEM—STATES HAVE A CLEAR RIGHT TO PROTECT PEOPLE AGAINST THEM.

The Chamber of Commerce in August last addressed to prominent men in various parts of the country a circular asking their opinions on some of the chief points involved in the problem of railroad transportation. A series of questions were asked, among which were these: How can the prevailing discriminations against individuals and communities be prevented? Is it safe to allow railroad managers to follow their new theory of charging "all the traffic will bear?" Ought not the companies to be supervised in the public interest, as banks and insurance companies are, and for more pressing reasons? What do you think of companies and managers contributing large sums of money to election expenses or to influence legislation? Is it right to water stock through any means by which fictitious bases of value are established? Is a law which limits passenger rates just, and if so should not the principle be extended to freight charges? and what do you think of charging $4 per 100 pounds from New-York to Salt Lake City, and only $2 50 from New-York to San Francisco? The Special Committee on Railroad Transportation, consisting of Charles S. Smith, Jackson S. Schultz, R. B. Sherman, F. B. Thurber, and C. C. Dodge, and by whom the circular was sent out, have received a large number of letters in reply to their questions, and yesterday furnished for publication the one printed below from the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, which they regard as "a most valuable contribution toward the solution of the railroad problem." Judge Black holds that railroads are public highways, constructed for the States, and that the tax upon those who use them is authorized by way of reimbursing the builders and operators. The amount of this tax is not a subject of bargain between the shipper and the corporation, but a thing to be settled, fixed, and prescribed by public authority. If the company may charge what it pleases then the road is not a public highway, the public has no rights in it at all, and the charter which authorizes the taking of land to build it is unconstitutional and void. These principles were stated by Judge Baldwin, in Bonaparte against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, (6 Balds., Rep. 244.) You will find more extended discussion of them by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in Casey against the Erie and North-east Railroad Company. (3 Casey's Rep. 287.) I do not think they are opposed by any high authority, but no doubt they have often been overlooked in judicial decisions and forensic arguments. The railroads being public property, in which all the people have equal rights, and the companies that run them being public agents, it is absurd to say that the State has no right to regulate and control them in the performance of their functions by such laws as will prevent partiality, plunder, and extortion. This is a power of which no free State can disarm itself by any act of its judicial, legislative, or executive officers. They could as lawfully sell the State out and out and deliver up the entire population to theft and pillage. But are not the franchises property in which the company has a vested right? Yes! The privilege of taking a certain fixed, prescribed, uniform, reasonable rate of toll from all persons alike, according to the use they make of the road, is a power that the State may bestow upon any person, natural or artificial. But no lawful franchise to take toll on a public highway can exceed those limits. A charter that goes beyond this is void. Those companies will oppose any effort to bring them down to a reasonable rate with the argument that such reduction is a violation of the contract between them and the State; but on that ground laid down by Judge Baldwin in the case above mentioned a charter is inoperative which authorizes a maximum of toll or fare so high that the company is able without exceeding it to expend the people from using their own road, which Congress can from time to time, as Wisconsin did in the bargain was that the companies might fix their own rates. But the Supreme Court of the United States held that a subsequent law to restrain them within reasonable limits was no violation of the original contract. This principle applies to a company whose maximum rate is unreasonably high, because such a rate is practically the same thing as no limitation at all. The conclusion that all the railroad corporations in the country may be constitutionally restrained to reasonable and just charges is not merely drawn from the fact that railroads are public highways, if they owned the corpus of the road and used it in the business of a common carrier, they might be compelled to behave themselves justly to all their customers, and submit to any regulation for the public good. The unanswerable opinion of Chief-Justice Waite in Munn vs. Illinois (Otto 4, p. 113) settles that.

The reasonableness of the freight tolls or taxes that may be charged upon any railway will depend on what is the value of the property when it acts on the cost of construction. The latter will, of course, be the principal element in the calculation, for the tolls ought to be limited enough to give a reasonable rate of profit on the capital they have honestly invested. But many of these corporations have issued large amounts of stock and mortgage bonds for which the holders have paid nothing, or much less than their nominal value. Another way of making their apparent investments is to water their stock under the pretense of increasing their capital, while, in fact, the additional shares are divided among themselves without putting a new dollar into the business. Of course, nobody thinks that the real cost of the road is to be measured by the nominal amount of these bonds and shares. It is easy for a competent engineer to tell how much any road ought to cost, supposing the work to be honestly done and liberally paid for. That being ascertained, you have the true basis of a calculation which will show how much the tolls ought to be. Most of our Western roads were built with the proceeds of public lands granted immediately or immediately by the United States to the several companies which now have them in charge. They did not really cost the stockholders anything, and in some cases they got lands worth a great deal more than all expenses of making, stocking, and running the roads. The two companies between Omaha and San Francisco raised in cash out of Government bonds, lands, and mortgages of their franchises four or five times as much as they necessarily expended upon the roads. The stockholders, without paying anything, put the enormous surplus into their pockets. These roads, thus built at the public expense, and in some cases paid for by the public five times over, are now claimed as the private property of the companies, and the right of the public to use them as highways is utterly denied; nevertheless, I think the claim of these companies to take reasonable tolls stands upon the same foundation as that of companies whose roads were built by the stockholders themselves at their own proper expense. The grant of the lands invested the grantees with a title which could not be revoked if the conditions of it were performed. If they sold or mortgaged the land and invested the proceeds in the construction of a railroad under a charter from a State or from the Government which authorizes them to take a fair profit in the shape of tolls, they have as good a right to the tolls as if the capital to build the road had been raised by themselves; that is to say, those companies which built the railroads with capital donated by the public have the same right as other companies to charge a reasonable toll, but their demand of excessive tolls, though not worse in law, seems in the eye of natural reason a greater outrage.

If railroad corporations have the unlimited power which they claim, then all business is at their mercy; agriculture, commerce, manufactures, must suffer what they choose to inflict. They may rob labor of the bread it wins, and deprive all enterprise of its just reward. Though this power does not belong to them legally, they have been permitted to usurp it, and I need not tell you that they have grossly abused it. They avow that they make their exactions with an eye simply to their own advantage, without considering any right or interest of the public. They boldly express their determination to charge as much as the traffic will bear; that is to say, they will take from the profits of every man's business as much as can be taken without compelling him to quit it. In the aggregate this amounts to the most enormous, oppressive, and unjust tax that ever was laid upon the industry of any people under the sun. The irregularity with which this tax is laid makes it more intolerable. No man can go into business which may thrive at present rates, and will find themselves crushed by burdens unexpectedly thrown upon them after they get started. It is the habit of the railroad companies to change their rates of transportation often and suddenly, and in particular to raise them without notice, high, without any notice at all. The farmers of the great West have made a large crop of grain, which they may sell at fair prices if they can have it carried to the Eastern ports even at the unreasonably high freights of last Summer. But just now it is said that the railway companies have agreed among themselves to raise the freight 5 cents per hundredweight, which is equal to an export tax upon the whole crop of probably $75,000,000. The farmers must submit to this highway robbery or else keep the products of their land to rot on their hands. They submit, of course, as all other classes of industrious people submit to similar impositions. Common justice imperatively requires that freights be fixed, settled, and prescribed by law, and that they be not changed to the same will of the railroad companies. But the discriminations which make the rates unequal are the most odious feature. A grain-dealer at Baltimore gets a reduction or drawback which is denied to others, and he makes a fortune while he ruins his competitors by underselling them. A single mill at Rochester can stop the wheels of all the rest if its flour be carried at a rate much lower. By discrimination of this kind the profits of one coal mine may be quadrupled while another, with as many hands and machinery, is rendered worthless. Such wrongs as these are done, not only in a few sporadic cases, but generally and habitually on a very large scale. Certain oil men whose refinery was on Long Island got rebates amounting to $100,000 in 18 months, and 79 houses (I believe that is the number) engaged in the same business were broken up. The creditors of the Reading Railroad having coal lands of their own made discriminations between themselves and others which drove all competition out of the field, gave them a monopoly of the Philadelphia market, and enabled them to charge for their coal as they charge for their freight—whatever they pleased. Thus, producers, dealers, and consumers all suffer together. Worse than all is that form of injustice by which communities is blighted by the refusal of the railroads to carry the products of their farms, gardens, and shops unless they submit to the payment of rates much larger than what are charged on similar goods from other sections which have always had the common market. The case you mention of $4 from New-York to Salt Lake, and only $2 50 to San Francisco, is perhaps not the most unrighteous, but it is a gross violation of justice as can be conceived of. If the railways belong to the people, then the rights of all citizens are precisely equal, and all discriminations are unlawful. Without reference to the public right of property, they are immediately pernicious in their general effect and in their particular consequences that no well-governed State will endure them.

These railroad and transportation companies connect themselves with everything. The promotion of commerce is their object. They are the arteries of business and seller, the rights of producer and consumer, the needs of the poor, and the prosperity of the rich, all cry aloud for some system of management which will compel them to do the duties they owe to the public faithfully, at rates reasonable, fixed, uniform, and equal, without extortion, without wanton changes, without discrimination. The laws necessary for this purpose are not difficult to frame. If you will look at the Constitution of Pennsylvania as amended in 1873, you will find in the seventeenth section a series of provisions which seem to me quite sufficient, if carried out and enforced, to correct every abuse complained of. But the railroad men and their advocates have managed to impress the Legislature with the idea that they are above the Constitution. They assert that every restriction imposed upon them in the interests of justice, equality, and fair dealing is a violation of the contract implied in their charters. All this is no doubt very false doctrine, but they contrive in some way (I really do not know how) to make the State authorities accept it as true. I maintain that all the States have a clear and indefeasible right to protect their people against all wrong, and to exercise the power as a sacred duty. When that duty is properly performed the internal trade of each State will cease to be enslaved and crippled as it is now. But the commerce between the States will still be open to inequities and liable to oppression and plunder by transportation companies. Some of the national legislature does something to save it. Congress has power "to regulate commerce between the States." Is it not strictly within the scope of that authority when it makes a law forbidding carriers through the States to continue, impair, or destroy the general trade of the country by extravagant and discriminating charges? If that be not a regulation of inter-State commerce what would be? The power being conceded, an effectual mode of righting the wrongs now complained of can easily be devised.

Doubtless you are right in the belief that public opinion will be in favor of your movement. Reflecting men cannot deny its justice. But the influence of these great corporations can hardly be overcome by any appeal to reason. Their money, which is believed to be a plan has been a complete success; in California I understand it is a dead failure.

This paper is much longer than I intended to make it, and as an answer to your questions it is less categorical than it ought to be. But you must take it as it is, and believe me your obedient servant,

J. S. BLACK.

REPORTS OF STATE RAILROADS.

ANNUAL RETURNS MADE TO THE STATE ENGINEER.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The following reports have been received by the State Engineer and Surveyor:

FORTY-SECOND AND GRAND STREET FERRY.

Paid capital, $748,000; funded and floating debt $297,513 40.

Receipts—From passengers, $200,782 85; from sale of horses, $1,128.

Payments—For road expenses, $236,071 08; for interest, $16,130; for dividends, $72,250.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.

Authorized capital, $100,000; subscribed, $71,500; paid, $7,050.

SYRACUSE AND ONONDAGA.

Paid capital, $1,327,000; floating debt, $2,000.

Receipts—From passengers, $114,349 75; from other sources, $36,770.

Payments—For road expenses, $80,826 58; for interest, $126 50; for dividends, $4,900.

POUGHKEEPSIE CITY RAILROAD.

Paid capital, $70,000 84; funded debt, $14,000; floating debt, $71 77.

Receipts—From passengers, $14,283 75; from freight, $236 70; from other sources, $1,236 85.

Payments—For road expenses, $14,761 90; for interest, $1,000; for real estate, $479 15.

JEROME PARK RAILWAY.

Capital subscribed, ($50,000); paid, $6,000; funded debt, $100,000.

Receipts—From passengers, $1,731.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL.

Capital stock, $6,000,000; subscribed, $3,048,200; paid in, $1,700,284 86; funded debt, $3,717,000; unfunded debt, $28,091 91; average rate of interest per annum on funded debt, 7 per cent.; number of shares of stock, 60,000; number of bondholders, 1,106; number of stockholders, 500.

Earnings—From passengers, $76,887 07; from freight, $403,477 87; from other sources, $6,062 97; from rents, $53,941 97.

Expenses—For passenger transportation, $77,947 73; freight transportation, $228,781 90; interest, $135,994 53; surplus, $15,269 84.

FIRE IN EAST NEW-YORK.

Four frame houses belonging to P. H. Reid, in East New-York, and valued at $12,000, were destroyed by a fire which broke out at midnight Tuesday night, and which could have been subdued at the outset if the proper appliances for furnishing water to the engines had existed. The occupants were George de la Mata, whose loss on furniture is $500; C. Casper, who estimates his loss at $400; and Frank Munden, who loses $400. On Sims's billiard-room the loss is $1,000. The flames set fire to the Howard House, but were extinguished before the building was ruined. Frank Glover, the proprietor of the hotel restaurant, and his wife were nearly suffocated by smoke in escaping from their room. Glover's loss is $500. W. G. Sullivan, who occupied a suite of rooms in the hotel, loses $300 worth of furniture and personal effects. The arrival of steam engine No. 17, of the Brooklyn Fire Department, prevented the general conflagration with which the village was at one time threatened.

POISONED BY PARIS GREEN.

Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, was informed last evening that a woman was dying at the Hudson County Jail, in that city, from the effects of a large dose of Paris green. He visited the jail, and found Mrs. Elizabeth Foley, a young married woman living at No. 512 Fourth-street, at the point of death. She was arrested yesterday on charges of drunkenness and of threatening to kill her husband, William H. Foley, and was sent to j

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

EVIDENCE IN THE TWEED CASE.

TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

WHAT WAS PAID FOR A CONTRACT—WHERE $500,000 WENT—CAMPBELL AFRAID TO TELL HIS STORY.

Important testimony was taken yesterday by Referee Monell in the Tweed case. The referee's office was for 10 years occupied by Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and the room in which the hearings are now held was the Chief Justice's library. The Bureau of Street Improvements and of Public Buildings and Offices occupies the rooms. There were eight lawyers present, besides a number of reporters and spectators. The Bureau of Street Improvements was represented by Deputy Commissioner Van Nort, Chief Clerk Hamilton, Assistant Engineer Adams, and Mr. Peter B. Sweeny. Mr. Sweeny's counsel, Mr. Graham, was also present. Mr. Van Nort was the first witness called. He testified that he had been connected with the Department of Public Works since 1870, and had been Deputy Commissioner since 1873. He had charge of the Bureau of Street Improvements, and certain matters connected with the Department of Public Buildings and Offices were also under his charge. He had been connected with the Department of Public Works under the Tweed Charter, and had been appointed Deputy Commissioner by Commissioner Connolly

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—The Legion of Honor.
BIJOU OPERA-HOUSE—Lawn-Tennis.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Fredek.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
DALY'S THEATRE—Needles and Pins.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Faschon.
HAVERLY'S FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE—King Lear.
HAVERLY'S 14TH-ST. THEATRE—Prince Achmet.
HAVERLY'S BIJOU'S GARDEN—Enchantment.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety.
SCHONT'S GALLERY—Bernhardt Art Exhibition.
STANDARD THEATRE—Shades and Plays.
STEINWAY HALL—At 2 P. M.—Faust (rehearsal.)
THEATRE COMIQUE—Mulligan Guards' Nominee.
THE AQUARIUM—Leibermann.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Daniel Rochat.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Gov'nor.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.
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The Times is on sale in London at No. 440 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, higher barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

The "tightness" of the money market and the consequent distress of one section of Wall-street speculators brings the usual appeal to the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish relief, for the ostensible benefit, of course, of "business men" needing accommodation. The Secretary of the Treasury was not able to accede to the proposal of offering 103 for the outstanding 6 per cent. bonds maturing on Dec. 31, and of allowing "responsible parties" to reimburse him for the fractional difference between that and the Treasury maximum, though the applicants were consoled with the reminder that $3,000,000 of interest on the 4½s is due to-day, and that on Saturday $11,000,000 of invalid pensions will be paid. Whether these sums are calculated to "settle" the money market or not, obviously the less that the Treasury has to do with deliberately supplying the needs of Wall-street the better. The people who clamor for the retention and expansion of Government currency might profitably reflect on the increased pressure which would be applied to a Secretary of the Treasury were his department to become the one great bank of issue for the country. His power to influence the money market needs to be curtailed, not increased.

The reduction of the national debt during November was about one-half of the average monthly reduction for the expired portion of the fiscal year, but was very much larger than for November, 1879, and than the average for the first five months of last year. In round numbers, it was $3,600,000, and brings the reduction since June 30 up to $37,291,000. Some $1,700,000 of silver dollars were paid out during the month, and $300,000 added to the stock in the Treasury. At the same time, silver certificates to the amount of six and three-quarter millions were issued, which, as our correspondent points out, is, in effect, an inflation of the paper currency. It will be seen that the silver law, though far less effective than it was intended to be to get silver in circulation, does produce a considerable, though irregular, addition to the currency. The receipts from Customs and internal revenue amount for November to nearly $24,000,000, and the net revenue of the Government was nearly $2,000,000 greater than for the same month last year. On the whole, our financial condition as it will be reported to Congress on Monday next will be encouraging, and if Congress is reasonably prudent it will probably continue so for some time.

Another illustration of the facility with which the Electoral system of the United States may be used to annul the vote of the people of any State is furnished in Georgia. The Statutes of the United States, Title III, section 135, provide that "the Electors of each State shall meet and give their votes upon the first Wednesday in December in the year in which they are appointed, at such place in each State as the Legislature of such State shall direct." The Legislature of Georgia has provided by law that the Governor shall give notice to the Electors to meet at the State capital on the first Monday in December, to be ready, on the first Wednesday following, to cast their vote." This notice has been issued by the Governor, and, in obedience to his mandate, the Electors, it may be supposed, will assemble on Monday, Dec. 6, "to be ready," as aforesaid. But it happens, this year, that the first Wednesday in December, on which, as the United States Statutes provide, the Electors shall assemble and vote, comes on the 1st day of December. The first Monday, when, according to the Georgia Code, the Electors shall "make ready," occurs next week. The Georgia Electors did not meet yesterday, when the United States Statutes command that they should, and there can be no legal assembling and voting of the Presidential Electors for the State of Georgia this year.

Convinced of the impossibility of securing any portion of Central Park for the site of an International Exhibition, the Executive Committee still hanker after a slice of the Municipal domain. Manhattan-square, Morningside or Riverside Park are the sites that now meet with favor by the committee, who seem to have made up their minds that there is not enough money in the scheme to pay for the temporary occupation of private property. It is to be feared that the real weakness of the enterprise is to be sought in the lack of financial strength and business ability among the men who have it in hand. The foundations of any such scheme must be laid by men with large capital at their disposal, and with entire readiness to risk it in the way best fitted to secure appropriate returns. There is no national call for a World's Fair either in 1883 or 1885, and the local interest excited by the proposal has been rather critical than encouraging. It must begin and end as a business enterprise, and must have the essential characteristics of successful business in being managed by the people who supply the money to conduct it. The so-called International Commission has so far proved to be a concern "all sail and no ballast."

The evidence of Mr. Gildersleeve before the Senate committee is a good sample of the kind of testimony which possesses practical value. Whether his statements be correct or not, they are at least sustained by figures which can be verified, and they lead to inferences of the precise kind sought by the committee. Mr. Allan Campbell agrees with Mr. Gildersleeve, and, indeed, with all the witnesses whose opinion is worth anything, as to the absurdity of the triple and quadruple headed commission system. A single Commissioner, appointed by the Mayor and removable at his pleasure, is the only system of conducting the departments which will ever secure any approach to a responsible or efficient government of the City. It is to be hoped that Mr. Campbell's hint to the committee regarding the mischievous results of the Janitors bill passed by the last Legislature will not be lost sight of. The Legislature has not so much to answer for in the matter of Municipal extravagance in this City as Mr. Kelly and his friends are accustomed to pretend, but they have sanctioned sundry very flagrant partisan jobs like the one referred to which might with advantage be blotted from the statute-book.

AN OFFICIAL CLASS.

As it is quite certain that in one way or another the question of a practical reform of the civil service will receive a good deal of discussion during the next few months, it is worth while noticing some of the comments with reference to it, especially those made by Republican papers. Though there is little doubt that a thorough and intelligent reform must, and, sooner or later, will, come from the Republican Party, the project does not by any means command the approval of all the journals of the party. To a great extent, we believe that *this is due to a lack of definite information* as to what is proposed by the advocates of civil service reform, and, beyond this, to a misconception of what can really be accomplished and is needed in our service. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, for instance, recently expressed the opinion that "civil service reform is a good thing, but we do not want an official class established in this country," adding that it "would prefer to that a mild form of maladministration." In citing with cordial approval these remarks, the Indianapolis *Journal* asks: "What do the 'reformers' want unless it be to shape the civil service of the United States after that of the monarchical countries of Europe, simply in order to Europeanize our institutions?" "In all other civilized countries they have what is called a ruling class, or, as the *Commercial* aptly phrases it, 'an official class,' based on the idea, once in office always in office. We do not want any such class in our country."

To all this the simplest answer is that the writers understand very little of what they are saying either as to the present condition of our civil service or as to the changes proposed in it. So far as there is any "ruling class" or any "official class" possible in this country of an offensive, injurious, or oppressive character, it already exists in our office-holders, and particularly in those who hold their places by appointment. A large proportion of these get their appointments as the reward of political service in the past and the gage of such service in the future. In addition to, and often superior to, their obligation to perform their official duties, they recognize another obligation to serve their party and the particular faction or patron to which they owe their position. In the discharge of this latter obligation they not only frequently neglect the former, but they interfere arbitrarily, constantly, and offensively with the political rights of others. They constitute the most active politicians in the district where they are. They take possession of the party machinery, and often by unfair means exclude all to whom they have any objection from any share in its benefits. They obstruct and pervert the free and natural expression of party opinion. Having a keener interest in the ends they pursue than the ordinary citizen, and being, as a rule, well paid for very moderate service either as to time or labor, they can afford to devote more effort to the details of political management than any other class. Their actual influence on party politics is, therefore, out of all proportion to their numbers, their intelligence, or the respect to which their personal character entitles them. They have all the essential elements of a "ruling class," since they are supported from the public money without full equivalent, and enjoy greater political power than any other equal number of citizens of the same qualifications.

It is the aim of civil service reform to put an end to this class. It proposes to substitute for them employes of the Government selected by open competition, by examinations framed to test their general and special fitness for their work, to be followed by a probationary term of service sufficient to test their practical capacity. The reform is not intended to embrace those higher officials who have distinct discretion in the exercise of their powers, and whose agreement with the Administration is essential to carry out its policy. It is, it seems to us, unreasonable to suppose that subordinate officials, chosen by the methods we have indicated, could possibly constitute an "official class" in the objectionable sense. They would not have the least temptation to use their public position to influence politics. They would be free from all inducement to combine among themselves, since they would be of different political parties, and since their promotion, like their appointment, would be wholly unaffected by their political conduct. On the other hand, they could be, and would be, held to stricter accountability and more effective discipline, because their superiors would expect no personal or political advantage from them, and would be anxious to make the best showing they could from the administration of their departments. As to "once in office always in office," civil service reform does not necessarily embrace tenure for good behavior, though there is much to be said in favor of that principle, the Federal Judiciary being an example of the best performance of the most difficult and delicate duty secured by this means. The reform contemplates simply a tenure for the legal term, secure from arbitrary dismissal without cause. Doubtless it would be found in practice that the prohibition of appointments except on severe test of fitness and independent of personal influence, would tend to long tenure of office, because it would do away with the motive for unnecessary changes; but that is a subordinate question which does not affect the essential purpose or methods of the reform. From whatever stand-point it is examined, the reform must have precisely the opposite effect from that feared by those who object to the formation of an "official class."

THE PROBLEM FOR THE SOUTH.

Gov. Hagood, of South Carolina, in his Message to the Legislature, gathers into a few sentences some most remarkable statements concerning the condition and needs of that State. He dwells upon the improvement that has taken place in its industrial prospects and the great need of a further development of its resources, and says very truly that one of its most pressing needs is the "advent of an intelligent and thrifty immigration." Then he remarks somewhat grandly that the progress already attained is due, "under the providence of God, to the resumption of the chief control of our local affairs by that portion of our citizens in whom the capacity of self-government is an inheritance derived from a thousand years of a free ancestry." Having thus established the right of an intelligent and disciplined minority, "under the providence of God," to gain control, not by winning the support of the weaker and less intelligent through a humane regard for their rights and interests, but by violently and fraudulently overpowering them, he contrasts the happy result with the "wretched period of riotous misrule which preceded it under the domination of the lately enfranchised freedmen," *and gives warning that the State* cannot become prostrate again. As if to justify the means by which the change has been brought about and maintained, he refers them to the "God-given right of self-preservation" which "inheres in communities" and which is "higher than law and older than Constitutions." We are therefore left to infer that violations of law and Constitutions committed in its name are justifiable. "But," he says, "the problem with us to-day is to preserve the life of the State within the conditions that surround us;" and further, "the political equality of all men in South Carolina is now a fixed feature in her policy, as is the Blue Ridge in her geography. It can never be suppressed nor evaded."

These statements and admissions, mixed and confused as they are, fairly represent the state of mind of some of the best and most earnest of Southern men, and indicate the nature of the problem with which they have to deal. The state of things in South Carolina under the "domination of the lately enfranchised freedmen" is described with tolerable fairness as "riotous misrule," but there is no admission of the fact that this was rendered inevitable by the attitude of the native whites toward enfranchisement at that time. They rejected and fought against it, and failed to exercise that control and direction which they might have secured, and the consequence for a time was "riotous misrule." Still rejecting and despising the rights of the people, they resumed control, as Gov. Hagood says, with certain beneficial results, but he can neither deny the evil methods by which this was done nor justify them even by the tyrant's plea of necessity. But now, with the infamous frauds of the recent election so fresh in mind, he is brought to admit that the political equality of all men is, at least in theory, a fixed feature of the policy of South Carolina, and the problem now is to "preserve the life of the State within the conditions that surround us;" that is, to reconcile good government and the public weal with a practical recognition of the rights of citizens. This is, indeed, the problem for the people of the whole South, and its solution is all before them, for as yet they have made no attempt to solve it. They have had difficulties and embarrassments to contend with which they have never grappled with in the proper spirit. They are by no means at an end of them, and the question now is whether they will at last deal with them in the spirit of enlightened self-interest and essential justice.

The Southern problem is one which can be solved only in the South. The people of the whole country through the national Government may do something to facilitate the task and to promote the conditions necessary to its successful performance, but they cannot take it out of the hands of those whom it immediately and closely concerns. The South needs an "intelligent and thrifty immigration." It needs this not only as an accession to the labor forces required to develop its resources, but it needs it more than all to help to regenerate the social and political forces that are struggling for good government without the sacrifice of the principles of equality and justice. But how is it to get this accession of industrial and political strength? Not by depriving any part of its people of freedom of opinion and freedom of action in politics, nor by nullifying the expression of their will by frauds on the ballot-box. But the plea is made that the "lately enfranchised freedmen," who constitute a majority of the legal voters in South Carolina, produce "riotous misrule" when permitted to dominate, and that only those are fit to govern who have inherited the capacity from a "thousand years of a free ancestry." How, then, are the freedmen to be made fit without waiting a thousand years, or how are they to be allowed to exercise their rights without bringing the rest of the people under their ignorant "domination," with its "riotous misrule?" To the Northern mind the matter does not seem so difficult, while to the Southern mind it has hitherto appeared impossible. The class which claims an inherited capacity for self government has placed itself in antagonism to the doctrine of equality and thrown the whole mass of enfranchised freedmen into one party, without the proper intermixture of trained and influential men. These freedmen have been justified in the belief that their rights depended upon an adherence to one party, because the other has always been hostile to those rights. If now the whites are prepared to accept, not in words merely, but in action, the equality of all men as a fixed feature of their policy, "never to be suppressed nor evaded," they will find themselves speedily on the way to the solution of the problem that vexes them. Nothing else is needed.

THE WARDS OF THE NATION.

The annual report of Secretary Schurz is naturally occupied more largely by a discussion of the Indian policy of the present Administration than with any other topic which falls within the purview of the Department of the Interior. During the past year there have occurred several events which attract attention to what is known as the Indian policy of the Government. In his exceedingly able report, Secretary Schurz summarizes that policy in the following language:

"To respect such rights as the Indians have in the land they occupy; to make changes only when such lands were found to be unsuitable for agriculture and herding; to acquaint the Indians with the requirements of civilized life by education; to introduce among them various kinds of work by practical impulse and instruction; gradually to inspire them with a sense of responsibility through the ownership of private property and a growing dependence for their support upon their own efforts; to afford to them all facilities for trade consistent with their safety as to the disposition of the product of their labor and industry for their own advantage; to allot to them lands in severalty, with individual ownership, and a fee simple title inalienable for a certain period; then with their consent and for their benefit to dispose of such lands as they cannot cultivate and use themselves to the white settlers; to dissolve, by gradual steps, their tribal cohesion, and merge them in the body politic as independent and self-relying men, invested with all the rights which other inhabitants of the country possess."

No humanitarian, no philanthropist, could ask anything more fair than this. Unhappily, however, the Secretary has been hampered by what may be termed bequests from a previous Administration, and he has not been able, in all cases, to carry out his wise and generous designs. Several of these *complications, derived by inheritance, are* referred to in the report of the Secretary. Take, for example, the case of the Ponca Indians, which Mr. Schurz doubtless had in his mind when he referred to the difficulties which he encountered at the very outset of his administration. When he entered upon the duties of his office he found that it had been ordered that this small tribe, domesticated on their reservation in the North, and living in that condition of happiness which the Secretary fondly pictures as the ideal toward which all good Indians must struggle, had been ordered to give up their farms and homesteads and move southward into the Indian Territory. At first, we assume, the Secretary did not realize how deeply the Indians had been wronged by this order. And when, after he had become more familiar with the business of the office, he learned the truth, he felt that things had gone too far for him to reverse the official drift of things. The Ponca Indians had been bereft of homes in which they were working out the problem of self-support, so ably sketched in the policy of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, and just now quoted. While the Secretary, and many others conversant with the matter, deeply deplored the injustice and wastefulness of the removal of the Poncas from their reservation, it seems to have been considered that no mandate could be recalled, and no backward steps taken, for fear that the Indians would consider this as a concession to their demands and would conclude that the Government of the Republic of the United States is a weak concern that could be bullied into making any sacrifice for the sake of peace. In the face of official and popular condemnation of the act, the Poncas were driven from their homes in order that the majesty of the law might be vindicated.

In fact, the dealings of the Government with almost every tribe of American Indians are irreconcilably in contest with the admirable but apparently impracticable theory propounded by the Secretary. It is proposed that the right of the individual Indian to a certain tract of land, to be held in perpetuity, shall be held and recognized. But this right, as enjoyed by the tribe or by the individual, is not now held to exist. For example, it is just now reported that the Indian Agent at the Crow Creek Agency is on his way to Washington with a delegation of Brulé Sioux chiefs, their tribe having conceded to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company the right of way through their reservation. The chiefs visit Washington to settle the details of this concession. It appears, then, that the Sioux have conceded a right of way through their reservation to a railroad corporation. The railroad corporation has thought it worth while to ask this concession at the hands of the Indians, and not of the United States Government. Will the Government allow this bargain to be made between the Brulé Sioux and the railroad company as between owners and buyers of lands? Do Indian tribes, then, own the right of way through their reservations? If this is so, how did it happen that the Indian Bureau, last Summer, issued orders to the agent in charge of the Ponca reservation in the Indian Territory to arrest any member of the Omaha Ponca Relief Committee who should set foot on that reservation? If Indians may concede a "right of way" through their reservation to a railroad corporation, how does it happen that the agent in charge of such a reservation may, without consultation with said Indians, and presumably against their wish, arrest and deport an agent of a relief committee, as was done in the case of Mr. Tibbals, who was forbidden to return to the Ponca reservation at the peril of his life?

These are some of the inconsistencies which beset our exceedingly variegated and ramshackle Indian policy at the present time. Secretary Schurz, who propounds his admirable theories in a truly admirable manner, does not attempt to reduce this confusion to any semblance of order. It is a gratifying fact, as shown in the report of the Secretary, that the number of Indians who are able to sustain themselves, wholly or in part, is slowly and surely increasing. Notwithstanding the fact that the policy of the Government has been fickle and capricious, and notwithstanding the discouragements which those who wish well for the Indian encounter from mere theorists in power, it may be said that the so-called Indian problem is steadily solving itself. If it were possible for the Government to pursue a uniform policy toward the Indians, so far as fundamental rights are concerned, without being afraid to right a wrong whose existence is once admitted, the philosopher's dream and the humanitarian's hope of seeing the red men merged in the body politic will not long remain unfulfilled.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

In the last number of the *Popular Science Monthly*, Dr. George M. Beard gives an entertaining account of a practical joke in which he has lately been concerned, either as a victim or a joker, it is not very clear which.

It appears that some time ago Dr. Beard was informed by a friend that there existed somewhere in the wilds of Maine a peculiar set of people called Jumpers, who were full of neurosis and other scientific troubles, and stood greatly in need of investigation. These Jumpers, he was told, were in the habit of jumping when any one fired an unexpected gun close to their ears, and literally and promptly obeyed any order given to them. This latter peculiarity struck the Doctor as being so unique and so utterly foreign to the American character that he immediately filled his pocket with stethoscopes, lactometers, and other useful scientific instruments, and hastened to Maine to investigate the Jumpers.

Arriving at a hotel in the Moosehead Lake region, and anxiously inquiring for Jumpers, Dr. Beard was informed that one of the waiters was an active and habitual Jumper. Upon this young man the Doctor immediately began to make experiments. After proving to his own satisfaction that the man would do what he was told to do—a peculiarity strikingly at variance with the habits of waiters—Dr. Beard waited until the Jumper happened to be standing "near one of the employes of the house," and then told him to strike. The Jumper struck the man "violently on the cheek," after *which, adds Dr. Beard, "I took this person* (meaning the Jumper) into the quiet of my own room." It would be interesting to know what was the condition of the unfortunate Jumper and of Dr. Beard immediately after the assault on the "employe." Did the latter, with the characteristic impulsiveness of the American citizen, visit his just indignation on the striker, or did he perceive that the Doctor was the greater culprit, and thereupon proceed to convince that able investigator that there is a limit beyond which even scientific men cannot be permitted to go? From the fact that both the Doctor and the Jumper immediately shut themselves up in a private room, it is probable that the "employe" dealt with them both impartially, and the Doctor's subsequent proceedings strengthen this theory.

When the Jumper and Dr. Beard were safe from the pursuit of the infuriated "employe," the scientific experiments were resumed. The Jumper was placed on a chair, and "every now and then" the Doctor "struck him without warning on the shoulder or on the back," or "mildly kicked him." As the Jumper does not appear to have been tied, we are justified in assuming that his interview with the "employe" had so exhausted him that he could be struck and kicked with impunity. The only demonstration that he made was to move "his shoulders upward slightly," or to utter a "peculiar cry." This proves that he was not in a condition to resent the conduct of the Doctor, and is an evidence of the danger of striking a Maine hotel "employe."

Up to this point it seems probable that Dr. Beard had been the victim of the practical joker who lured him to Maine, but the "employe" had so thoroughly enlightened him that he was thenceforward solely dominated by a desire to "get square" with mankind by pounding the miserable Jumper under the pretext of making scientific experiments. After striking and kicking him until the sameness of the thing grew tiresome, Dr. Beard procured another Jumper and ordered the two to strike one another. "Each struck the other simultaneously—not mild or polite, but severe and painful, blows." Evidently the Doctor superintended this experiment from some safe position, say a second-story window, for he does not seem to have been held "physically responsible" by either Jumper. After the second Jumper had been reduced to a harmless state, the Doctor took him to his room, and "made the same experiments with him as with the other case." He says that he found him "much less irritable than the other, and he needed usually stronger excitation to produce the phenomena," to wit, the lifting up of the shoulders and the peculiar cry. Evidently, this man was in a much more demoralized condition than was the first Jumper, and must have been very badly beaten before he was taken to the Doctor's room.

After many experiments of the cheerful and improving nature of those already mentioned, Dr. Beard came to the conclusion which he gravely announces, that these so-called Jumpers are the victims of a strange disease which can only be described in elaborate Latin words. He has, however, the frankness to admit that some of the best people in the Moosehead Lake region declare that "the so-called Jumpers were either drunk or playing."

When a man has been made the victim of a joke it is sometimes pleasant to find him entering into the spirit of the thing. Dr. Beard must feel, however, that in this matter he has gone a little too far. A joke is all very well, but to go up to Maine and set peaceful citizens by the ears, and to take men already exhausted by street-fighting into a private room and there kick and cuff them, is hardly entitled to be called a joke. It is not what people would have expected from a scientific person. It is true that the Doctor's account of the matter is an amusing one, and he maintains with much skill the pretext that the whole affair was a grave scientific investigation, but though he may deceive the editor of the *Popular Science Monthly* the ordinary reader will comprehend his motive, and will disapprove his conduct even while laughing at his account of it.

It is not often that one hears of a new business of any sort, and it is doubtful if the average mind could conceive of an enterprise which had not been put into practice again and again. But the world of fact is more prolific than the world of fiction, as the columns of the daily press are continually attesting. The Times yesterday contained an account of a Newark woman, calling herself Mrs. Rienenschneider, who has been for years engaged in the singular occupation of marrying men with a view to robbing them and then marrying more men. She succeeded very well in her strange vocation, and was at last unfortunate only on account of her increased audacity in carrying out her connubio-plundering designs. So far as known, she had secured five husbands, with much of their worldly goods, in a brief period. It is highly probable that these are but a small part of her marital and monetary acquisitions. When her antecedents have been fully looked up, she will be found, no doubt, to have had many other husbands, and to have robbed them likewise. Women not infrequently run away from one man to wed another, and carry with them some of No. 1's goods, assuming that the goods, being held in common, belong to them as much as to their deserted lords. But it very rarely happens that a woman deliberately plans to marry and steal from a man simultaneously as Mrs. Rienenschneider seems to have done, and also keeps an eye out for an indefinite repetition of her schemes. Mrs. Rienenschneider is described as about 35, and quite plain in appearance. It is evident that she charms youth and age alike, and that she can do with the other sex pretty much as she chooses. Several of her husbands admit, since her arrest, that she had robbed them; but they were, seemingly, so fond of her, or so grieved at her elopement, that they had not the heart to have recourse to law. Mrs. Rienenschneider—she must have selected the last man for his name—is a type, of a common sort, of the adventuresses of all time. She allures by an unseen power and by a consciuous lack of morality. Women without principle, from Cleopatra to Lola Montez, have always bewitched men, who appear to be unduly attracted to feminine unconventionality of any kind; the more serious the unconventionality the greater the attraction. Positive dishonesty in a woman seems to be ten times as enchanting as beauty. We may admire physical beauty, but many of us do little less than worship ethical deformity.

The celebration here of the fiftieth anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830 recalls the deep, though, to a certain extent, sentimental, interest which used to be felt and paraded in this country up to 25 or 30 years ago. Probably as much sympathy is felt as ever with the wrongs of the oppressed and persecuted Kingdom, but the conviction has probably settled upon the national mind that any further attempt to secure independence is hopeless. The Poles are so very few, compared with the Prussians, Russians, and Austrians, *who have three times despoiled their country*, that they seem to have no chance of regaining their rights. But Europe is very unsettled, and the future is full of menaces to anything like autocracy. Prussia, Austria, and Russia are on so very ill terms, despite efforts to make it appear otherwise, that it hardly seems possible that, in the event of any forthcoming upheaval, those three nations would or could unite, as they have done hitherto, to keep Poland in subjection. The demoralization of the Continent appears to be ultimately inevitable; the people are steadily growing in power, and the endeavors of Prussia and Russia to resist the growth proves that they see and appreciate the danger to the reactionary principles they have labored and are still laboring to establish. At the final partition of Poland, in 1839, Russia absorbed 16,000,000 Poles; Austria, 5,000,000; Prussia, 3,000,000; and as a vast majority of the Poles, wherever their lot may be cast, keep alive their patriotism, and transmit it to their children, they must always have a prospect of independence. They have suffered so much and so intensely in the cause of independence, they have been so foully wronged, that they are not likely to forget the past, or believe that they are deprived of a future. Revolution is always a cherished possibility to the Polish heart, which, after generations of heroic fortitude, still watches for and bides its longed-for opportunity. Since 1830 there had been repeated insurrections, and they may recur any day. In the general shaking up of Kingdoms, which is threatened in Europe, it would be singular, indeed, if Poland should remain at the bottom. She has been for more than a century the under dog in the Old World fight, and millions of liberals on both sides of the sea are anxious to see her once more on top.

The scientific papers, among them the London *Engineer*, the *American Manufacturer*, and the *Illustrated Scientific News*, have been aroused to an unusual spasm of speculative energy by a certain little instrument, styled the fusing disk, in use in large iron and steel establishments in Pittsburg, Penn., whose operation raises a new and difficult question in molecular physics that it will require accurate experiments to solve. The fusing disk is described as an instrument for cutting cold steel by a current of air, and although at first glance resembling the cold saw, has nothing in common with it in its mode of operation. It is, of course, a familiar fact among engineers that a disk of soft iron revolving at high velocity will sever a bar of the hardest steel in a few seconds, provided that the contact and pressure are properly regulated. The fusing disk, although it might be mistaken for the cold saw in external appearance, operates upon an altogether different principle, and one whose efficiency is not readily explained from hitherto ascertained laws respecting the fusion of metals. There is no actual contact between the edge of the disk and the bar to be severed, and the work is done entirely by a local fusion of the latter without material elevation of the temperature of the disk, which consists of a thin circle of soft steel almost 8½ feet in diameter, making 280 revolutions a minute—equivalent to (8½x3.1416x280) an angular velocity of 7,000.16106 feet. The bar to be cut must be round, and, firmly secured in front of the disk, revolved at the rate of about 300 revolutions per minute in the same direction. Thus arranged, without actual contact, a bar of steel 1¼ inches in diameter may be severed in from 2 to 10 seconds by fusion. The groove fused in the bar as the disk advances is usually about once and a half the actual thickness of the disk, and its bottom is always in advance of the margin about the same distance. If the bar is not in revolution the disk cuts its way through after the manner of a cold saw, and the débris which drops from the incision is a finely divided iron oxide; while, on the other hand, when the bar is in motion the droppings consist of small globules of metallic iron, thus showing that molecular tension is the only agent concerned in the work. The puzzling question, if heat is to be regarded as the agent of fusion, is to explain a generation of heat sufficient to fuse a bar of steel in 2 to 10 seconds by the simple revolution in the same direction, at no extraordinary velocity, of the fusing disk and the contiguous bar. The disk never becomes sensibly heated in the operation, and while the ends of the bar are perceptibly raised in temperature the molten metal that drops from the cut, though sensibly fluid in its texture, can be caught in the palm of the naked hand of the operator without detecting any rise that is in the least inconvenient. It will be obvious, therefore, that there is a question of molecular physics raised by this simple invention which cannot be solved by reference to hitherto ascertained laws of physics. Engineers and physicists in the journals named have exhausted all the received doctrines of occluded heat, molecular tension, &c., in trying to account for this remarkable phenomenon, but it has not apparently occurred to any of the parties to the discussion that the probable cause of the fusion is to be sought in the generation of a powerful electrical current by the revolution of the disk and bar in the same direction, and the foundation of a voltaic arc at the point of fusion, producing intense local molecular tension.

Now that the production of the Passion Play has been abandoned, it may not be amiss to make the point that, in all probability, the attempt must have been a failure, except so far as curiosity was excited and held by the novelty of such presumptuous daring. Aside from considerations of reverence, and allowing that which is tolerable at Oberammergau as a semi-religious observance is far otherwise on a set stage as a matter of business, the play—if it could be judged as though Christ were confessedly only an intellectual phenomenon to any of us—would necessarily be subjected to a test utterly dissimilar to that of the Passion Play as known in Europe, or, indeed, to that of any play ever represented. To the peasantry who produce and see the Passion Play, it is tinged, mellowed, and magnified with superstition; their imaginations and simplicity, not unlike what works in children's mimicry, covers all deficiencies; they see and hear what is intended, not merely what passes before their senses; the play is to them like a mass, which is meaningless to strangers, but vivid with significance to those whose impressions have been directed under the system of which the mass is a part. But before a cultivated, intellectual, critical, sifting, analytical audience—still more, before a cynical and coldly curious one—how could the highest dramatic talent (even if that talent could be brought to attack the theme) fail to come short of the success which alone could escape unsparing censure? The propriety and measurable success of oratorio in dealing with the most stupendous themes argues not to the contrary; for music is an unspeaking or a wordless language, and to some listeners these oratorios may mean unutterable things, while to others they may at least be fine music. But who can bring himself to contemplate the "Creation" or the "Messiah" turned into dramatic verse with scenery to match? What could be more imbecile than an attempt to put eternity on the stage for an evening, or to represent by man what is confessedly more than man? Moreover, regardless of what the author of this version may say or think, the fact is that there is a considerable line of minor literary failures already, which may serve as a warning. There was an old volume, dubbed "The Prince of the House of David;" David, the narratives of the Book of Exodus, and many of the most vivid and dramatic of Scripture narratives, have been "done" into prose and verse in published volumes and in magazine papers, both for adults and for children, with melancholy results. All this has been a waste of paper. The narrative has been invariably weakened, darkened, and robbed of the force and picturesqueness which lay in the simplicity and directness of the original. This sort of work cannot be done. We may rationally correct the errors of translation; we may believe it or disbelieve it; take it or not as a guide in our lives; but, otherwise than this, the only thing to be done with the Bible is to let it alone. It cannot be touched without being marred.

GENEROUS GIFTS OF MONEY.

DONATIONS FROM THE STONE ESTATE—AN ECCENTRIC CINCINNATI MAN'S BEQUEST.

Boston, Dec. 1.—The following are the gifts which have thus far been made by Mrs. Valeria G. Stone from the estate left by her husband. A large amount, it is understood, is yet remaining to be distributed, which will be used in accordance with the advice of the gentlemen whom she has selected as her counselors in the disbursement of this large trust:

Bowdoin College, to finish Memorial Hall	$30,000
Bowdoin College, to endow the Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy	50,000
Hallowell Classical School	10,000
Fryeburg Academy, Maine	10,000
Dartmouth College, to endow the Stone Professorship of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy	25,000
Andover Theological Seminary, to endow the Professorship of the Relations of Christianity to Secular Science	50,000
On the condition that a subscription of $100,000 for the Phillips Academy be completed	100,000
Amherst College, to endow the Stone Professorship of Theology on condition of the college raising $50,000	50,000
Wellesley College, to construct and furnish Stone Hall	100,000
Women's Board of Missions for Harpoot College, Turkey	25,000
Young Men's Christian Association of Boston, toward a new building	25,000
Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., to endow the Professorship of Natural History	50,000
Chicago Theological Seminary, for the Professorship of Pastoral Theology and Special Studies	50,000
American Missionary Association, for institutions at Nashville, Atlanta, Talladega, Tougaloo, and New-Orleans	150,000
Oberlin College, Ohio, for endowment	50,000
Drury College, Springfield, Mo	50,000
Iowa College	25,000
Carleton College, Northfield, Minn	10,000

She has also given $600,000 to relatives and friends, and $100,000 to churches and needy students and for the restoration of mortgaged homes.

Cincinnati, Dec. 1.—John T. Crawford, an eccentric man, who died about a fortnight ago, leaving an estate valued at from $30,000 to $100,000, was reported to have made provision for building a home for aged colored men. His will has been opened, and he is found to have left his entire property for that purpose, directing that the home shall be built on a tract of 1,812 acres at College Hill. The will cannot be proved, owing to the death of one of the witnesses, William Van Vleck, Jr., and the absence of the other, John E. French, who several months ago enlisted in the regular Army and is supposed to be somewhere in the West.

MATTERS IN MEXICO.

City of Mexico, Nov. 23.—Gen. Trevino has arrived, with his wife, at the capital. His appointment as Secretary of War is all that is known of the formation of the new Cabinet. Señor Gomez Palacio, ex-Minister to Washington, was invited to take the Ministry of Foreign Relations in the Gonzales Cabinet, but it is not known whether he has accepted.

Capt. Eads has arrived at the capital, and intends to ask for a subsidy to build his contemplated ship-canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Government

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

A DECREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT DURING NOVEMBER OF $3,609,261—THE GOVERNMENT'S RECEIPTS LARGELY INCREASED AND THE EXPENSES REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The November debt statement shows a decrease in the public debt for the month of $3,609,261, and for the five months ending yesterday of over $27,230,000. This is an exceedingly favorable exhibit compared with the corresponding period of last year, when the reduction was $800,000, and for the five months a little over $11,000,000. The decrease in the interest-bearing debt for the month just closed is nearly $4,900,000, the reduction having been confined to 6 per cent bonds. The available balance in the Treasury after deducting all current liabilities is nearly $151,000,000, which is about equal to the same balance on Oct. 31. Of the 9,000,000 silver dollars coined during November, $13,000 were added to the stock in the Treasury, thus showing that about 1,700,000 of those coins were paid out. The number of silver dollar pieces now in the Treasury is, in round numbers, $47,400,000, which is an increase of $1,300,000 since July 1. During November there was an increase in the outstanding silver certificates of $5,794,000, which is an inflation of the paper currency to that amount. The silver certificates now outstanding amount to $36,500,000, and in addition to these the Treasurer holds about $8,500,000. The Treasury also contains about $25,000,000 in fractional silver coins, which makes the aggregate of silver now in the Treasury, including $6,000,000 in silver bullion, over $88,000,000.

The reported receipts from Customs for November were $18,415,000, and from internal revenue $10,495,000. Compared with November, 1879, these figures show an aggregate increase from the two sources named of about $1,900,000. The ordinary expenditures during the month closed yesterday show a decrease of $600,000 when compared with November, 1879, thus showing a net increase in revenue of about $2,000,000 in favor of November, 1880. The increase in receipts from Customs and internal revenue for the five months ending yesterday, compared with the corresponding five months of last year, is about $17,000,000.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Interest-bearing Debt.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$218,521,550 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	469,051,050 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 00
Refunding certificates	738,404,450 00
Navy pension fund	14,000,000 00
Principal	$1,686,980,400 00
Interest	18,104,858 49
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$5,818,065 90
Interest	749,370 56
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$346,741,796 00
Certificates of deposit	6,585,000 00
Fractional currency	7,168,907 37
Gold and silver certificates	42,477,789 00
Principal	$404,967,793 37
Unclaimed Pacific Railroad interest	7,397 08
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,096,948,263 63
Interest	18,861,602 10
Total	$2,118,807,930 73
Total cash in the Treasury	210,998,763 98
Debt, Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Dec. 1, 1880	$1,904,881,166 75
Nov. 1, 1880	1,908,490,427 98
Decrease of debt during month	$3,609,261 23
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1880	27,291,128 59
Current Liabilities.	
Interest due and unpaid	$24,892,955 04
Debt on which interest has ceased	5,518,095 26
Interest thereon	749,376 56
Gold and silver certificates	42,477,789 00
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	6,585,000 00
Cash balance available Dec. 1	150,763,567 10
Total	$210,986,763 96
Available Assets.	
Cash in the Treasury	$210,986,763 96
Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railway Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587 80
Interest paid by the United States	47,599,931 20
Interest repaid by companies by transportation service	19,879,265 97
By cash payments, 5 per cent. earnings	655,196 97
Balance of interest paid by the United States	26,055,396 76

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1880.

The receipts to-day from internal revenue were $474,695 26, and from Customs $544,701 46.

The President has recognized Melchor Obario as Consul-General of the Republic of Bolivia at New-York, and Robert B. Reppard as Consul of Chili at Savannah, Ga.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day issued an order providing for an increase of 100 pupils in the number of Indian youth now educated at the Forest Grove (Oregon) Industrial School, and for 40 or 50 additional at the Hampton (Va.) school.

Assistant Postmaster-General Thomas J. Brady has purchased from A. M. Clapp and others a controlling interest in the *National Republican* of this city, and will assume control within a short time. It is understood that Gen. Brady's interest will be represented during his continuance in his present official position by Mr. Hallet Kilbourne, of Washington.

The Post Office Department to-day received advices from Italy that under a recent decision of the Court of Appeal, at Rome, precious articles and articles subject to Customs duty received in Italy in the mails from abroad constitute a contravention of the existing laws of that country, and that such articles will hereafter be seized when received there in the mails from foreign countries.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, from the head-quarters of the military district of the Missouri, has been extended three months. The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service has been directed to cause 60 recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, to San Antonio, Texas, where they will be reported, on arrival, to the commanding General, Department of Texas, for assignment to the Eighth Cavalry. The extension of leave of absence granted Major J. W. Wham, Paymaster, from the head-quarters military division of the Missouri, has been further extended one month.

Capt. Francis A. Roe, Commander L. A. Beardslee, Lieut. R. D. Hitchcock, Master Samuel L. Gosham, Ensign M. A. Shufeldt, Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Forrest Loomis, and Assistant Paymaster Henry E. Smith have been ordered to examination for promotion; Midshipman John M. Quinby has been ordered to the training ship Minnesota; Passed Assistant Engineer James J. Barry has reported his return home, having been detached from the Wachusett on the Pacific station Nov. 14, and has been placed on waiting orders.

The Tallapoosa left League Island for New-York yesterday. The Alliance arrived at Port Royal, S. C., yesterday noon.

The United States flag-ship Trenton arrived at Naples, Italy, Nov. 11. In his report to the Navy Department Rear-Admiral Howell says: "Vice-Admiral Acton, the Prefect Maritime of Naples, has kindly procured permission for our officers to visit his monster iron-clad Italia, recently launched at Castellamare. I take this opportunity to inform the department of the invariable courtesy extended to our vessels by the naval authorities of the Italian, as well as of all other, ports we visit."

A WEDDING AT JUDGE ASHBEL GREEN'S.

A brilliant assemblage was brought together yesterday afternoon at the residence of Judge and Mrs. Ashbel Green, No. 90 West Seventeenth-street, in honor of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sarah McC. Green, and Mr. Thomas Thacher, of this City. Invitations fixing the hour of the ceremony at 5:30 P. M., to be followed by a reception from 6 to 8 o'clock, were issued to the number of 500, and it is probable that nearly that number were present either at the ceremony or the reception. The floral display was both profuse and superb, and many of the toilets were remarkable for taste and magnificence. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William M. Taylor, of Broadway Tabernacle, in the simple style of the denomination to which he belongs. The bride being attended by six bridesmaids—Miss Jennings, Miss Hoyt, Miss Terry, Miss James, Miss Elizabeth S. Green, her sister, and Miss Kate Green, of Elizabeth, N. J.—six ushers—Mr. Hoyt, of Philadelphia; Mr. John W. Simpson, Mr. Charles C. Thacher, Mr. Frederick Mead, Jr., Mr. Alfred Thacher, brother of the groom, and Mr. William G. Green, brother of the bride—also served as groomsmen, while Mr. G. P. Morgan, as best man, received the congratulations of the assembled friends, who were subsequently invited to the dining-room, where a sumptuous feast was spread, under the superintendence of Picard. It was carved. It was estimated by the initiated that the presents were as numerous as magnificent, but they were not exhibited. Among the guests were Gov. George B. McClellan of New-Jersey, and wife; Col. H. S. McComb, Miss McComb, Chancellor Runyon, of New-Jersey; Judge Robert S. Green and wife, and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Borrows, Dr. James S. Green and wife, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr., Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. Henry Holt, the publisher, and Mrs. Charles Holt, Lieut.-Gov. Holly, of Connecticut; Gen. Wager Swayne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Van Santvoord, the Misses Van Santvoord, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

The third performance of Bollo's "Mefistofele" last night attracted as large and brilliant an audience as either of its predecessors, and the management found it necessary to inform the anxious public, by means of a conspicuous sign at the entrance, that there was "standing room only." With the traditional success of a third effort the performance was undoubtedly the best that has been given. Mlle. Valleria was in perfect voice, and has never sung with greater power than in the third act. Signor Novara was also at his best, and gave a powerful and impressive representation of the title rôle. In the elaborate part of Faust Signor Campanini was particularly felicitous, and carried the audience with him. His voice was never in better condition, and he sang with an enthusiasm and spirit that were contagious. In all the details there was the same evidence of care and finish, with the exception of the beautiful choral music of the prologue, which was painfully out of tune. There is really no reason for this, for the singers, being off the stage, may have the assistance of the notes before them. But after this the opera was smoothly rendered. At every performance thus far given the effect of the garden scene has been seriously marred by the inevitable coughing of the greater portion of the audience caused by the sulphurous smoke from the torches of the witches in the grotesque finale of the second act. When the curtain rises the stage is almost obscured, and the smoky cloud is blown out into the house with the result of an involuntary coughing obligato to all the beautiful music of the third act. This is poor stage management. It is a sacrifice of the best act of the opera to the mere scenic effect of what may be called the weakest part of the work, and should not be allowed.

It is evident that "Mefistofele" is growing in public estimation. It is not an opera to be heard once only; but, with increased knowledge of its many beauties, its picturesque character, its strong dramatic situations, and the musical excellence of its score, it will undoubtedly take a prominent place in the répertoire of the managers.

To-morrow night "Aida" is to be sung by Mlle. Valleria, Miss Cary, Signor Campanini, Signor Galassi, Signor Novara, and Signor Monti.

GENERAL MENTION.

Miss Clara Morris may be seen at the Park Theatre this afternoon in "Alixe."

Mr. John McCullough will perform to-night at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre in "King Lear."

The Elks benefit performance will begin at 1 o'clock this afternoon at the Academy of Music.

Herr Josefly is to make a second appearance at Metropolitan Concert Hall in connection with Mr. Theodore Thomas's orchestra on Sunday evening next.

Mme. Constance Howard's first piano recital is to be given on Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall. This accomplished artiste will have the assistance of Miss Winant and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. Lansing, and Mr. Caryl Fiorio.

The cast of "A Celebrated Case," which is to be revived at Booth's Theatre next Monday, includes Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. Lewis Morrison, Mr. Harry Edwards, Mr. William Scallan, Miss Rose Wood, and Miss Gabrielle du Sauld.

The Philharmonic Club's second concert of the season may be heard to-night at Chickering Hall. The quartet is an admirably arranged selection for a chamber music concert. The club will be assisted by Mrs. Jonas, mezzo soprano, and the eminent pianist, Mr. Richard Hoffman.

Mr. Salmi Morse, author of the Passion Play, which was to have been produced at Booth's Theatre, announces that he will read his drama in Cooper Institute to-morrow evening. This reading will bring Mr. Morse fairly and honestly before the public, and it will undoubtedly be heard by a large and curious audience.

The last nights of "Daniel Rochat" are now announced at the Union-Square Theatre. "The Banker's Daughter" will follow it for a brief time within a week or two. On next Tuesday Miss Sara Jewett, the popular and accomplished leading actress of Mr. Palmer's company, will be honored by a benefit performance. Miss Jewett will have the principal female part in "Diane," which is to come after "The Banker's Daughter."

The Symphony Society, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, announce a public rehearsal this afternoon at Steinway Hall of Berlioz's great work, "La Damnation de Faust." The chorus will consist of the members of the Oratorio and Arion Societies, numbering about 500 voices, and the solo artists will be Mlle. Valleria as Marghenta, Mr. Harvey as Faust; the distinguished baritone, Mr. Georg Henschel, as Mephistopheles, and Mr. Bourne as Brander. The concert at which this work will be performed will take place on Saturday evening.

The last regular performances by Mlle. Bernhardt and her company at Booth's Theatre will be given on Saturday afternoon, when "Hernani" will be repeated. A special farewell performance, however, will be given on Saturday evening, and the programme that has been arranged for this occasion is varied and interesting; it includes two acts of "Frou-Frou," two acts of "La Dame aux Camélias," and a little one-act comedy called "En Passant." The latter piece will be played by Mlle. Bernhardt and Mlle. Colombier. On next Monday evening the French actress will begin her Boston engagement at the Globe Theatre.

ANOTHER CHURCH FAIR.

AN EFFORT TO REDUCE THE DEBT ON THE MADISON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The grand fair which is to continue in the Madison-Avenue Congregational Church until Dec. 11 opened last evening under very favorable auspices. Its object is to reduce the mortgage on the church property, by which result the rate of interest can be changed to a lower per cent. and the finances placed upon the soundest and safest basis. Among those present were Judge Brady, Chauncey M. Depew, W. F. Havemeyer and wife, the Rev. Dr. Burchard, William H. Vanderbilt, Col. George Scott, James F. Sutton, Daniel Goettel, John N. Abbott and wife, Benjamin Wright and wife, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Col. Camp and wife, Dr. J. W. Ranney, Capt. Cullen, A. F. H. Martin, A. A. Vantine and wife, Col. Kent, Mrs. R. H. Macy, Jacob Berlin, R. Austin Robertson, Postmaster James, Albert King, George A. Lincoln and wife. Chauncey M. Depew made a short speech, characteristically original, and concluded by introducing Judge Brady. The Judge was in his happiest mood. He knew why Chauncey M. Depew had made a speech. He was practicing for debates in the United States Senate. The very fact that he had tried to talk about something of which he knew nothing was an evidence of it. Judge Brady was very much afraid that the poor, deluded people of the State of New-York would second Mr. Depew's assertion. The Judge considered Che Yang Woo, Mr. Depew last evening as exceedingly felicitous. "Chauncey, you see," said he, "*Chance*, see, is suggestive of what these young ladies will soon be asking us to indulge in, and *De pass* is certainly not out of place in a church." The speaker's pun was well received.

A central and most interesting feature of the fair is a bronze baptismal font. The pattern is that of an immense water-lily, standing in water just stirred by the wind. The chalice is set with 35 sacred and precious stones from Palestine and Rome. It is 8½ feet in height, weighs 800 pounds, and is valued at $3,000. The font is being voted for, at $1 per vote, among the churches of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity. At 10 P. M. Dr. Robinson's Memorial Church led in the contest, while votes had also been cast for the Church of the Holy Trinity, St. Patrick's Cathedral, St. Thomas's Church, Dr. Chapin's and the Church of the Holy Spirit. Among other articles to be voted for were a fine Masonic jewel, valued at $500, and a solid silver fruit stand, worth $250. The contest for the latter was between Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Hayes, and Mrs. Grant. Mrs. Hayes received the most votes last evening. Eight booths and other attractions had been tastefully arranged, and were presided over as follows: Eighth Regiment table, Mrs. W. R. Davis; Seventh, Mrs. J. Trumbull Smith; Twenty-second, Mrs. F. P. Furnald, Jr.; Sunnyside table, Mrs. Charles Pfizer; Japanese and Turkish bazaar, Mrs. James F. Sutton; Excelsior table, Mrs. James R. Waterlow; Sunday-school table, Mrs. George E. Reynolds; Fair Haven table, Mrs. H. W. Putnam; art gallery, James F. Sutton; flower bower, Mrs. J. W. Wilkins and Miss Amy Sherwin; restaurant, Mrs. Dr. Salem Hunter; curiosity shop, Mrs. H. H. Baldwin; grocery store, C. B. Meigs; wonder hall, Prof. Henderson; Swedencor, Mr. Cooley. A noticeable feature of the display in the audience-room of the church was W. Marshall's collection of the flags of Sherwood, loaned for the occasion. This famous painting was greatly admired. The fair will be open every afternoon and evening. Sunday excepted, until Dec. 11.

INSPIRED BY BLUE SEAL

THE MADISON-SQUARE OPERA-HOUSE STORY DISPOSED OF.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT DENIES THAT MR. LEONARD JEROME HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO NEGOTIATE A LEASE FOR HIM—A STORY "GOT OFF OVER A BOTTLE OF BLUE SEAL."

Two stories concerning proposed new opera-houses for and in this City have been circulated during the last three days, and the persons who have given them out are quoted as authorities for the statements made. The first story, recently made public, was one purporting to come from Col. J. H. Mapleson. It appeared that he had been given to understand that the gentlemen who organized a company last Spring, and afterward decided to build on Vanderbilt-square, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, had abandoned their enterprise. The reasons for this abandonment were that the site was too high up town, and that the ground formerly occupied by Mr. Barnum as a hippodrome and now covered by the ruins of Madison-Square Garden had been adopted as a preferable location. In order to ascertain whether the new opera-house company had in fact abandoned Vanderbilt-square, a reporter, on Tuesday night, called upon Mr. Calvin Goddard and had a short conversation with him. In the course of this talk Mr. Goddard, who is the Secretary of the new opera-house company, declared that the company, in which he was interested were still endeavoring to secure the privilege to build upon Vanderbilt-square, and expected to be able to induce the owners of adjoining property to raise some restrictions which prevented the erection of any buildings to be used for theatrical purposes. Mr. Goddard said that the company ha i not for an instant thought of building lower down town than Forty-second-street, as they desired to erect a building for the future as well as for the present of New-York, one which would be convenient for opera-goers in 1883 and in 1893 as well.

An evening newspaper which had heard of the Madison-square project, and which had apparently made some more or less careful inquiries about it, last night published a statement, purporting to come from "a gentleman prominently connected with operatic enterprises," in which it was said that at a meeting at Jerome Park last Saturday "the matter" was arranged. Mr. Leonard Jerome, it was said, had acted as the agent of Mr. Vanderbilt in the negotiations. The Directors of the Academy of Music had taken a lease of the ground for 30 years, the consideration being a barleycorn. It was agreed that the lessees should put up a handsome building, which at the expiration of the lease was to revert to the owner of the property. So deeply had these gentlemen entered into the details of the Madison-square opera-house scheme that they had determined that the building should occupy three-quarters of the block toward Madison-avenue, while the remaining east end of the square was to be used by the American Jockey Club, who were to erect a handsome club-house, separated from the opera-house by an arcade. Notions of what was to be done with the ground floor, the entrances, and the interior were ventilated, and the story wound up with the information that Col. J. H. Mapleson would relinquish his lease of the present opera-house as soon as the new one was completed, and that at the end of 30 years Mr. Vanderbilt would come into possession of a very handsome property.

A reporter of THE TIMES last night called upon Mr. William H. Vanderbilt at his home on Fifth-avenue, and directed his attention to these two stories.

"I saw something in THE TIMES this morning which came from Mr. Goddard. That seemed to me to be about correct."

"Have you any knowledge of a meeting held at Jerome Park to arrange for leasing the Madison-Square Garden property for an opera-house?"

"Never heard of it before," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

"Did you authorize Mr. Leonard Jerome to act as your agent in any negotiations for such a purpose?"

"I have not authorized Mr. Leonard Jerome to act for me in any capacity whatever."

"Will you say whether you have given or agreed to give a lease of the property for 30 years, the consideration being a barley-corn?"

"Not a word of truth in it," replied Mr. Vanderbilt.

"It is fair to assume, then, that the statements of Mr. Goddard are about correct?"

"I know that an effort has been made to induce the owners of property adjoining the Vanderbilt-square to consent to the building of an opera-house. Mr. Goddard is Secretary of the opera-house company, is he not?"

"I believe he is."

"Well, he ought to know all about it. I think he does. The other story is entirely new to me, and, as I said before, it is in the respects I have referred to untrue."

Col. Mapleson was found last night in his box at the Academy. The curtain had just come down on the scene of the death of Margherita in "Mefistofele," and the audience had vociferously called for Mlle. Valleria and Campanini. The manager leaned over the box to join in the applause, and then turned.

"Ah, how are you, my dear fellow! Did you ever hear anything better than that last duet! Noble little singer, Valleria—eh! What, back again about that pesky opera-house. Now, don't ask me to say where I heard that story, for I can't remember for the life of me. Somebody told me—perhaps it was Jerome; but you can't be serious about a yarn a chap will get off over a bottle of blue seal."

The Colonel stopped to look at the story of the Madison-square scheme, and patting it with his gloved hand, said more seriously: "That's all right, depend upon it. Vanderbilt's in it, and it's going right along. Jerome is fixing the matter with the Directors, and they'll put up a splendid house, and it'll be open in 1883. You see you can't get people to go away up to Forty-third-street—not a bit of it. Then there wouldn't be room for carriages there. The tram cars would run so close as to scrape the wheels off of one side of every carriage on the avenue. Bine seal aside, the story is straight as a string. Oh, come here, just look at Cary and Valleria; isn't that a charming scene? Well, good-night, if you must go."

One of the Directors of the Academy said last night that he did not know of any scheme of his associates to build a new house. He knew that the present house did not pay, and that many of the stockholders would be glad to get rid of their share in it if they could get back the money they had invested in it. He regarded the Madison-Square story as the merest bosh.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM GRANT.

WHAT HE SAID OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.

Major-Gen. N. P. Banks lectured last evening in Chickering Hall upon "The American Volunteer Soldier," under the auspices of the John A. Dix Post, No. 135, Grand Army of the Republic. The lecture was preceded by an elaborate musical programme, rendered by the orchestra of the Mozart Musical Union, Mrs. Ella De Cario and Miss Maria Wade. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix presided and introduced the lecturer. By his side sat Gen. U. S. Grant. The latter was received the moment he stepped upon the platform, and was cheered to the echo. Among others who occupied seats on the stage were Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Medical Director of the Grand Army; Dr. King, Col. Louis R. Stegman, Gen. Henry E. Tremain, and Commanders J. A. Joel, of John A. Dix Post; Dingwall, of Post No. 79; Bomes, of Post No. 80, and Green, of Post No. 75. Much of Gen. Banks's lecture was devoted to an extended sketch of individual American volunteer soldiers, beginning with John Smith, who was described as the savior of Virginia and "the first American volunteer soldier," and including Miles Standish, the first military commander of Massachusetts and New-England; George Washington, Andrew Jackson, U. S. Grant, and John A. Dix. Each name received applause, but the warm praise awarded to Gen. Grant by the lecturer called out round after round of cheers. In the latter portion of the lecture Gen. Banks spoke of the character of the American soldier as shown on the battle-fields of the rebellion. He argued that it would have been better for both sections of the country and the Government had the latter aided Northern soldiers to settle in the South when the war was over. At the close of the lecture the orchestra tried to play, but the old veterans in the audience raised such a shout for Gen. Grant to speak that the musicians had to give it up. Finally the General consented to speak. He said: "After the very eloquent and highly-deserved eulogy of the American volunteer soldiers by Gen. Banks, I am sure you do not want any unprepared remarks of mine. The soldiers in the Government the last on the face of the earth—indebted for its existence to the American volunteer soldiers. Too much credit cannot be given them. The very fact that the country could raise such an army as the volunteer army of the war is proof of the value of the country, and of the hold which her institutions has upon her people. This is not a Government for rulers nor for a privileged class, but it is a Government for the people and by the people, and whenever it is in danger every man springs to his feet and to arms, feeling that in fighting for his country he is fighting for himself. I believe it will never be necessary to raise such an army again, but if this country is ever threatened by any foreign foe—I cannot see how it will ever be by a domestic foe—I am sure it will at once be able to organize such an army as it is and ready to save it in 1861." When the cheers which greeted the General's little speech had ceased, the orchestra played and the audience went home.

TWO CARS OFF THE TRACK.

THE REAR CARS OF A TRAIN WRECKED NEAR LOCKPORT JUNCTION—THE PASSENGERS SLIGHTLY INJURED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 1.—The train leaving Lockport for Buffalo at 8:20 A. M. started five minutes late this morning. It had reached Lockport Junction, when the passengers in the smoking-car were suddenly thrown violently about, and almost instantly the car came to a stand-still. The engine, baggage car, and smoking car were all right, but the two coaches were left behind in a badly wrecked condition. The train was slowing for the stop at the junction when the first coach mounted a frog, swayed, and turned nearly over on its side. The last coach left the track and ran diagonally into an engine of a stationary freight train lying on the east siding. The bodies of both cars were pretty much intact, but the rolling gear was destroyed. The iron rods, of immense strength, were wrenched into corkscrews and the heavy beams were mashed into tinder. James Gard, Captain of a canal-boat frozen in at Lockport, received a severe strain in the back, which was at first thought to be broken. He was made comparatively comfortable, and taken to Tonawanda, his place of abode. Mrs. F. K. Sweet, of Lockport, had an ankle badly injured. She declined to return to Lockport in a train about to start for that place, but telegraphed to her husband, who, with a physician, came to the scene of the accident and conveyed her home. Mrs. J. K. Girdley, of Lockport, was thrown violently to the floor and nearly the entire length of the coach, but escaped with a few bruises. A gentleman who was accompanied by his young wife and an infant was hurled to the floor, and received scratches on his hands, chin, and neck. He had the child in his arms, and held on to it, but it came out of the trouble free from harm. After the damaged cars had become perfectly stationary one excited gentleman, suddenly realizing danger, deliberately kicked out the large glass plates of the coach he was in. The engine of the freight train was somewhat injured. Conductor Winne placed the passengers in a smoking car and proceeded to Buffalo.

GENERAL RAILWAY NOTES.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE READING MANAGEMENT—A SHORT CONEY ISLAND ROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—It has been well understood that the opponents of the present management of the Reading Railroad Company, led by Thomas Wilde Powell, have been sedulously working to defeat Mr. Gowen for the Presidency at the meeting in January. Those who are behind the movement declare that if Mr. Gowen is re-elected he will at once resign, and that Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, of Drifton, Luzerne County, a member of the Board of Directors, will take his place. Within the last few days, Reading's President has given utterance to the expression that he will show his maligners that the stockholders still have faith in his management, and will show it by the heavy vote that will be cast for him at the annual meeting.

Within the next few days Mr. Gowen will depart for England for the purpose of submitting a plan to the bondholders there by which he declares the company can be placed upon a sound financial and working basis. In view of this fact, and to keep the stockholders at home apprised of his movements, he to-day issued a card in which he lays great stress on the importance of a full attendance at the meeting next month. "An effort undoubtedly will be made," he says, "at the election to control the management of the company in the interest of rival lines, and if the effort is successful, the future of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will be little if any better than that of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company or the Northern Central Railroad Company. It is known that over 64,000 shares of the stock of the company are owned and held in the United States in the interest of this adverse movement, but as over 80,000 of such shares have been transferred on the books too late to entitle the holder to vote, the real adverse holding is but 64,000. If proper attention is given to the election by the shareholders this can be done, but little injury, but owing to the apathy of the shareholders, and their neglect to exercise the right of voting, such an amount of shares held in one ownership might secure the control of the company." All those who cannot attend the meeting are invited by the card to fill out an accompanying proxy and send it to Mr. Gowen. During the next week a statement prepared by President Gowen, showing the present financial condition of the company and embracing the plan for its immediate restoration to good credit, will be issued. In closing his card, Mr. Gowen advises the shareholders not to part with their shares at the present market value.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—The Providence and Springfield Railroad Company held its annual meeting and re-elected the present Directors.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—William A. Engeman and others are named as Directors of the Sea Breeze Avenue Railroad, with a capital of $10,000. The line is to be only a mile in length, connecting the depots on Coney Island with the Coney Island and Brooklyn railroads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Wabash Road to-day cut the rate of fare to Kansas City down to $3. The Alton Road and the Rock Island charge $5, and the Burlington $7.

"REFORMERS MUCH AMAZED."

A CARD FROM THE REV. DR. DEEMS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of this morning with above caption I find a report of a meeting at Cooper Union last night. In that report it is stated that a Mr. Mackie said that "every clergyman who was announced to [speak in the advertisements had personally promised him to be present at 7:45;" my name was on the circular. I did *not* promise Mr. Mackie to be present. I met a man last week on Broadway, whose name I did not know. He stopped me, and showed me the printed announcement. I expressed my regret that he had so used my name. Twice, most distinctly, I said to him: "*I shall not be there.*" On Sunday morning I read the announcement to my congregation simply as a favor to Miss Gilbert, but took pains to inform the people that *I should not be present.* Nevertheless, I saw my name in at least two of the daily papers among the announcements for speakers. Your report says that Mr. Mackie said that "Dr. Deems" and other clergymen had sent him notes regretting their inability to fulfill their engagements." Neither to Mr. Mackie nor to any one else have I written a line on the subject. So far as I am concerned, the statement is not true. I engaged to stay away from the meeting, and *I kept my engagement.* But twice have I failed to keep engagements since my pastorate began in New-York, once through sickness, and once through a mistake. The clergyman who is not scrupulous in keeping engagements should be stripped of his "cloth."

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1880.

SNOW NORTH AND EAST.

A HEAVY FALL REPORTED, FOLLOWED BY COLDER WEATHER.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The fall of snow on the upper Hudson to-day was very heavy. Trains have been somewhat delayed, but no serious interruption of travel has occurred. Over one foot of snow fell.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here since early this morning, and there is six inches of snow on the ground.

BONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 1.—A beating north-east snow-storm is raging in this city and the back country. The snow is now 8 inches deep. This storm, it is thought, will end all river navigation between Catskill and Hudson and this port. It probably will not make much difference with the river from Rondout to New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Five or six inches of snow fell here to-day, and there is good sleighing in every direction.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—Snow fell here to-day from early morning until dark. The weather is still cloudy, and growing colder. Dispatches from various parts of this State, New-Hampshire, and Vermont report a heavy fall of snow, and travel is much impeded.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—A heavy snow-storm is prevailing, six inches having already fallen. It is drifting badly in the country, and the trains are delayed.

LARGE FIRE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The town of Durham, 24 miles from Raleigh, N. C., on the North Carolina Railroad, suffered a heavy loss by fire yesterday morning. One-half of the town was burned, and the loss is over $600,000. There is a fair amount of insurance. The factory of Thurber & Co., of New-York, was destroyed. Cocke & Lancefort's warehouse, containing 400 hogsheads of tobacco, was burned down. The fire is said to have originated in a bar-room from late carousings during the night. A heavy rain descended during the conflagration, and prevented much greater loss. The people of the town, which is the greatest tobacco town in the South, are thoroughly enterprising, and they will rebuild at once.

CASTING ELECTORAL VOTES

THE STATE COLLEGES PERFORMING THEIR DUTIES.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FORMALLY VOTING FOR THE CANDIDATES—PROCEEDINGS IN THE VARIOUS STATES—APPOINTING MESSENGERS TO WASHINGTON.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The Electoral College reassembled in the Assembly Chamber, New Capitol, this morning at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Battershall. On motion of Judge Russell, the college, in order to avoid any irregularity, proceeded again to elect an Elector to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Mr. Aikin, from the Thirteenth District, and Cornelius E. Agnew was again chosen and again took the oath of office. Mr. Tarbox offered a resolution, which was adopted, that a Committee of Three be appointed by the Chair to select two messengers, one to convey the certificate of the result of the proceedings of the College to the Vice-President of the United States, and one to convey a similar certificate to the Judge of the United States court of the Northern District of New-York, the messengers to be selected from the members of the college. The President named as such committee Messrs. Tarbox, Cannon, and Churchill.

Mr. John Jacob Astor moved that the college proceed to ballot for President of the United States. This was carried, and the college proceeded to ballot, Messrs. Williams and St. John acting as tellers. It was found that the entire vote of the college was cast for James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and when the President announced the result there was applause. On motion of Mr. North the college then proceeded to ballot for Vice-President of the United States, and the entire vote was cast for Chester A. Arthur, of New-York. The President announced the result amid applause. Mr. Churchill, from the majority of the committee to select messengers to convey the certificates of the proceedings to the Vice-President of the United States and to the Judge of the United States court for the Northern District of New-York, reported the names of John Jacob Astor, of New-York City, as messenger to Washington, and of Z. H. Blake to bear the certificate to the United States Judge. Mr. Tarbox, as a minority of the committee, said he had objected to the selection of the names presented by the majority for the reason that the post of honor—that of conveying the certificate to Washington—should be given to a member from the western part of the State. The college had already done honor to the eastern part of the State in electing the President of the college. He therefore recommended the appointment of Messrs. Z. H. Blake and Charles St. John. Mr. Seward did not think this was a question which should be governed by local considerations, and spoke of the services of both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Astor to the State and the country. The question was then put on the majority report, which was adopted unanimously. Mr. Townsend moved the appointment of a committee to deposit the certificates in the Post Office as required by law. Agreed to; and the Chair appointed Messrs. Townsend, Munro, and Hebard as such committee. On motion of Mr. Burden, the Secretaries were directed to publish the proceedings in pamphlet form and furnish each member with 25 copies. The committee to deposit the certificates in the Post Office, to be transmitted to the Vice-President and to the United States Judge, departed to perform that duty, and upon their returning and reporting that they had done so the college adjourned.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 1.—The Maine Electoral College cast their seven ballots to-day for Garfield and Arthur. Ira H. Foss, of Saco, was chosen messenger.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 1.—The Electoral College to-day cast the vote of the State for Garfield and Arthur, and elected Henry H. Hue, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, messenger.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 1.—The Vermont Electoral College met in the State-house this morning, having previously elected Gen. W. W. Lynde, of Marlboro, as President, and James K. Batcheider, of Arlington, as Secretary, and cast the unanimous vote of five for James A. Garfield for President and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. David B. Beattie, of Maidstone, one of the Electors, was chosen messenger by one majority on the twenty-first ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The Presidential Electors of Massachusetts met here this morning, and in form cast their votes for Garfield and Arthur. Herbert R. Hill, of Somerville, was chosen as messenger to carry the votes to Washington.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 1.—The meeting of Presidential Electors was held this morning at Bristol, and in due form the four votes of the State were cast for Garfield and Arthur. James W. Wright was chosen messenger.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 1.—The Electoral College of this State met at the Capitol this noon, all the members being present, and cast the six Electoral votes of Connecticut for Garfield and Arthur. Gen. Leonard A. Dickinson, of Hartford, was appointed messenger.

NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The persons chosen at the late election as Presidential Electors for the State of New-Jersey, met this afternoon at 4 o'clock, and, after organizing, cast nine votes for Winfield Scott Hancock for President, and nine votes for William H. English for Vice-President of the United States. Thomas F. Piavenail was appointed special messenger to convey the result to Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 1.—The Electoral College of this State met in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol at noon to-day. Edward M. Benson, of Philadelphia, was elected President, and the other customary officers were appointed. The 29 votes of the college were then cast for James A. Garfield for President of the United States, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. John L. Lansom, of Philadelphia, was selected to convey the result to Washington.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 1.—The Electoral College of Maryland met to-day at 11 o'clock. J. Nevitt Steele, of Baltimore, was elected President, and Eugene Higgins, of Baltimore, Secretary. At noon the college proceeded to a formal vote for President of the United States and afterward for Vice-President,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 1.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

Bonds.	Stocks.	Stocks.
$1,000 U. S. 4s c. 1907	100 Del., Lack. & W.	100 Illinois Central
10,000	100	200
1,000	100	100
1,000	100	100
1,000	100	100

SHIPPING.

UNION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier 48, North River, foot of Spring-st.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, Dec. 18, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 25, 10 A. M.
Rates of passage: Cabin, $80 and upward, according to accommodations. Steerage, $30 to Queenstown or Liverpool.
Excursion tickets, $150 to $180. Second cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets from Queenstown or Liverpool, $30.
For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 2 P. M.
Steamer Saturday, Dec. 4
Steamer Wednesday, Dec. 8
Steamer Saturday, Dec. 11
Steamer Wednesday, Dec. 15
C. D. OWDEN, Gen'l Agt., 2, 4, 6 and 8 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.
Steamer Pier, 36 North River, near Canal-st.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....Wednesday, Dec. 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF DALTON.....Saturday, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MACON.....Wednesday, Dec. 15, 3 P. M.
Union Office, 290 Broadway, Cosgrove Building.
E. R. KENDRICK & CO., Pier 36 N. R., foot Canal-st.

LADY'S AND GENTS' SEA BATHING.
FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, 27 and 29 Bond-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Open Day and Night. Hot, Cold, Shower, Douche, Vapor and Medicated Baths. Ladies' Hair Dressing Saloon attached. Hours, 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. Entrance, No. 27 Bond-st.

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LADY'S AND GENTS' SEA BATHING ESTABLISHMENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY; ESTABLISHED 1866;

INSANE ASYLUM METHODS

ALLEGED ABUSES LAID BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

INCOMPETENT ASSISTANTS AND TOO FEW—TREATMENT OF REFRACTORY CASES—POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN APPOINTMENTS—DR. HAMMOND'S TESTIMONY—CRUELTIES IN CITY ASYLUMS.

The Senate committee to inquire into alleged abuses in the management of insane asylums and to suggest measures of reformation in case the evils alleged are found to exist, met at Room No. 78 Metropolitan Hotel yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. It is composed of Senators Woodin, Pitts, and Fowler, only the two former of whom were present, Senator Fowler being detained by an engagement in one of the courts. Dr. McBride, on behalf of the Neurological Society, presented the committee with copies of a petition prepared by the Committee on Asylum Abuses of that society. The petition, which is addressed to the Legislature, rehearses the old allegations against the management of insane asylums, asserting, among other things, that the Superintendents are "nearly without exception not chosen from among medical men who have pursued special studies in neurology at home or abroad, and who are well-trained physicians, but from among assistant physicians of asylums, who, have passed a number of years immured in an institution." The assistant physicians, the petition charges, are inadequately educated, have not served in civil hospitals, nor passed competitive examinations, and in their institutions are not furnished with the means of study, such as books, medical journals, and instruments; and, deprived of these, inevitably forget such medical knowledge as they possessed on graduating. They are also, it is charged, wretchedly paid, and their time is taken up with visiting too many patients, writing long and useless histories of cases, talking with friends of patients, &c. The proportion of assistant physicians to patients in 1878 is stated as follows: At the Utica Asylum, 4 assistants to 600 patients; at the Hudson River State Hospital, 3 assistants to 320 patients; at the Willard Asylum, 5 assistants to 1,840 patients; at the City Lunatic Asylum for Females, Blackwell's Island, 4 assistants to 1,597; at the Institution for Males on the same Island, 5 assistants to 1,084 patients; at the Kings County Asylum, Flatbush, 4 assistants to 700 patients, the proportion of assistants to patients varying from 1 to 268 in the female asylum on Blackwell's Island to 1 to 125 in the Hudson River Hospital. This proportion the Neurological Society contend is too small, and the number of physicians should be increased to something like the proportion in Bellevue Hospital, where there is one attending physician to each division of 40 or 60 patients. The petition also sets forth "that Superintendents and their assistants with hardly an exception are not versed in the new anatomy and physiology of the nervous system, and are not believed to be skilled in the modern methods of diagnosis and post-mortem examination. Few of them are able to read in the original the invaluable contributions to insanity and its treatment, written in German and French." The little pathological work which has been done in the asylums at great cost, has been, it is charged, of the most elementary kind.

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka, of the Neurological Society, was the first witness yesterday. His examination was conducted by Senator Woodin, and covered a wide range, embracing facts and theories of European specialists and others regarding the treatment of the insane. The witness began by criticising the New-York law on the government of insane asylums. He thought the Commissioner of Lunacy should have more power. Senator Woodin here corrected him by showing that the Commissioner's power was practically unlimited. The witness was opposed to the present system of governing asylums by boards of local Trustees, and in favor of more centralization. The central authority should be an expert authority. He called attention to the report of Dr. Carlos McDonald, of the Insane Asylum for Criminals at Auburn, in 1876, setting forth abuses in its management, such as excessive punishments, the paddling of refractory prisoners, lack of ventilation, &c. In the New-York City insane asylums, on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands, the abuse of patients by brutal and inefficient attendants was a constantly growing evil. The Doctor cited the case of Maria Ortner, the insane patient, who was murdered by another insane patient named Lloyd Christ, and whose death was investigated by Coroner Ellinger in January, 1880. Speaking generally of the abuse of patients by attendants, the witness said that in some hospitals there were wards known as the "black-eye wards," where patients who had been assaulted and beaten by the keepers were confined. He also criticised the character of these assistants, and the method of appointment, which was entirely through political influence. The witness alleged that $30,000 had been expended in the Utica Asylum for scientific investigations, with very inadequate and unscientific results, which results had been adversely criticised by distinguished foreign authorities. The witness also censured the use of the crib in restraining violent patients, and told of an autopsy which had made for scientific purposes upon two patients who had died in the crib at the Ward's Island Asylum. The lower extremities of both patients were found to be completely paralyzed. The witness, in answer to a question from Senator Pitts, explained the construction of the crib, the most objectionable feature of which he considered to be the cover and cross-bars by which the patient was held down. The crib was still used at Ward's Island and Utica. The witness thought the system of forcible restraint was carried too far in most asylums.

At the afternoon session Dr. William A. Hammond, of the Neurological Society, was called and sworn. As in the case of the preceding witness, his examination covered a wide range. He criticised *the methods of appointment in the insane* asylums on Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, which he said were made by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who were not medical men and knew nothing whatever about the proper treatment of the insane. One of the former Superintendents on Blackwell's Island, Dr. Strew, had interceded with him to obtain the influence of John Kelly, who was one of his (Dr. Hammond's) patients, in his (Dr. Strew's) favor. Dr. Strew was a good man, and he (the witness) desired to say nothing against him, but he had been appointed Superintendent without ever treating a dozen cases of insanity in his life. Several serious "accidents" occurred during his incumbency, and he was removed. The witness, in answer to a question, said that in the asylums throughout the State attendants were not appointed by political influence, and some of the Superintendents were eminently fitted for their place; the trouble was that they occupied their places more by accident than otherwise, and there was no proper system of selection. It was a great mistake to allow attendants the power of forcibly restraining patients. The witness cited a case which had come under his personal observation, in which a brutal attendant in one of the City asylums had crammed a spoon in between the teeth of a lady patient, forcibly tearing away a portion of the roof of her mouth and inflicting serious injury. She afterward sued for damages, and received a large sum. In the insane asylum at St. Peter, Minn., which was burned down by a lunatic who was allowed free access to kerosene, there had been similar accidents from forcible feeding at the hands of attendants. Such feeding should always be performed by a physician. In the matter of forcible restraint, Dr. Hammond advocated its abolition, except in the extreme cases, and cited the success which had attended its abolition in the Kings County Asylum and certain European institutions. Dr. Shaw, who was appointed to the Kings County Hospital through the recommendation of the Neurological Society, had entirely burned all his restraining devices and restraint apparatus, and now ran his asylum on the plan of a hotel. The witness criticised the unrestricted control of patients' correspondence by hospital authorities, and advocated the substitution of the British system, by which all letters addressed by patients to the civil authorities must be forwarded to their destination, and all correspondence with private persons not forwarded must be sent to the Commissioners of Lunacy. In this way the possibility of tormenting sane men in these institutions was effectually guarded against. The English law made the detention of such correspondence by hospital authorities a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment. Dr. Hammond said that while there was no doubt that the large proportion of the complaints by patients were doubtless exaggerated or unfounded, there were some which were well founded and deserved attention. He thought with Dr. Spitzka that the office of Medical Superintendent ought to be abolished, and a lay Superintendent appointed to raise turnips, lobby in the Legislature, and entertain the friends of visitors. [Laughter.] He also criticised the new law by which persons afflicted with only a few harmless delusions were subject to imprisonment in asylums. The old law which rendered it necessary that the insanity should be so pronounced as to be dangerous to life or property was much better. For himself, he was in favor of the employment of the insane in some suitable labor, and thought that such a course tended greatly to modify the violence of their malady. At the Pennsylvania Asylum Dr. Cleveland was in the habit of turning out patients with strong homicidal tendencies with pick-axes and other formidable implements with which to work, and this without any evil results. There ought to be workshops in our City asylums, where basket-making and other remunerative occupations could be practised with a view to the mental and physical health of the patients. To-day will be devoted to testimony concerning the non-restraint methods practiced in the Edinburgh and other foreign institutions.

CHARGES AGAINST A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday charges were preferred against John C. Limbeck, a Trustee of the Eleventh Ward, by John Powers, another Trustee, of "misconduct and immoral or disgraceful conduct in matters connected with his official duties." The specifications were set forth in writing, and charge Mr. Limbeck with conducting meetings unlawfully; in holding meetings with two of the Trustees, no notice having been given to the other members of the Board of Trustees, and with fraudulently signing bills without the knowledge and sanction of some of his associates. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-laws. The specifications do not include any evidence of "immorality," but charge in various ways irregularity in the conduct of the business. [Powers was present, but refused to fill vacancies; Trustees Ward, James F. Coward in the place of E. H. Brennan, Thirteenth Ward, Edward S. Mead and Joseph H. Lynch, in the place of Francis H. Weeks and Joseph E. O'Brien, New Trustees were appointed for full terms as follows: Albert Klamroth, Nineteenth Ward; Adna H. Underhill, Twenty-second Ward; Adolph A. Fullgraff, Twenty-third Ward. The other Trustees were reappointed.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

HOW THE NASHVILLE INJUNCTION WAS AVOIDED—RESIGNATION OF PRESIDENT NEWCOMB.

Yesterday was the date set at the recent annual meeting for the transfer of new stock in the proportion of two shares for one of the old stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the capital of the company having been doubled. Some of the minority shareholders, meantime, obtained an injunction from the Chancery Court at Nashville, Tenn., restraining the proposed transfer. Late on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Goodnow, of Brooklyn, a shareholder, made application to Judge Donohue of the Supreme Court, in this City, for a supplementary injunction, repeating the allegations upon which the Nashville injunction was obtained and stating the fact of the latter's existence. His Honor refused the application on the ground that the facts cited were insufficient, and declaring that the Nashville court has no jurisdiction over the transfer office in this City. He ordered the company to proceed with the transfer in the usual way. This decision was not generally known yesterday, and accordingly only a comparatively few shares were presented for transfer. These were promptly transferred, as though no injunction were in existence. On the Street the application of Mr. Goodnow was regarded as a shrewd dodge, instigated by the officers of the company to relieve themselves of the necessity of obeying the order of the Nashville court.

The Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Company held a special meeting yesterday in this City. President H. Victor Newcomb handed in his resignation, which was accepted, and a resolution of thanks was unanimously passed to him for his services. E. H. Green, formerly First Vice-President, was elected President; E. P. Alexander, formerly Second Vice-President, was chosen First Vice-President, and C. C. Baldwin, one of the newly elected Directors, was chosen Second Vice-President. Mr. Newcomb still retains his position as Director. In his letter of resignation he says that he is compelled to adopt that course by absolute command of his physicians, and adds: "It is needless for me to say I do so at this time with considerable reluctance, as I would naturally like to see carried to successful consummation under my immediate administration certain projected measures which I have conceived to be of inestimable value to the continued prosperity and usefulness of this corporation. Notably I refer to an extension of our system to an independent connection with the great country west of the Mississippi, together with the completion of the Knoxville Branch, and a more advantageous connection via the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Line with Chicago and St. Louis. I am gratified to know, however, the present board is in perfect and unanimous sympathy with me in these great measures, which, I confidently conceive, are alone essential to solidify and cement the lines now comprised under the control of this company in one vast, comprehensive, and perfected system."

Mr. Newcomb's father, H. D. Newcomb, was one of the founders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. From the organization of the company to the day of his death, in 1874, he was continuously in its service in the capacities successively of Director, Vice-President, and President.

THE STORMIEST OF 456 VOYAGES.

CAPT. KENNEDY, OF THE BERLIN, RECEIVES A TESTIMONIAL—OTHER VESSELS GET IN.

The steam-ship City of Berlin, which arrived at Quarantine on Tuesday evening, came up the Bay yesterday. Her recent passage was the stormiest which she ever experienced. She sailed from Liverpool on the 18th, and called at Queenstown on the 19th. For nearly two days the weather was good, but a succession of terrific westerly storms set in, and continued without interruption for six days and six nights. The wind blew with terrific force, and the sea ran to a great height. Capt. Kennedy rarely left the bridge during the six days and nights of the storm. He has crossed the ocean 456 times, but he pronounces the recent passage the very worst he ever made. The saloon passengers presented him with an elegant silver tea-service, together with the following testimonial, which was written the day before the arrival of the Berlin:

"Before the exceptionally tempestuous voyage which began on Nov. 19, 1880, comes to a happy close, as it will to-morrow, we, the saloon passengers of the City of Berlin, have realized that we had a duty to perform, and come, with your kind permission, to disclose it. That duty is one of thanksgiving. Individually, we have made acknowledgments to a merciful Providence. It only remains for us to offer you our joint congratulations on your having been chosen the instrument of that Providence to secure us a safe passage. Though the consciousness of duty faithfully discharged be to you its own best reward, we cannot refrain from putting on record our admiration of the many splendid qualities in you which the trying ordeal of a pronounced perilous voyage called forth. As a veteran seaman of much acknowledged merit as yourself, the opinion of passengers may be a matter of small moment, but for us it will always be a pleasure to remember how on this, by far the most severe of your 456 crossings of the Atlantic, though burdened with anxiety which kept you six days and nights amid the hurricane on the bridge, you yet continued to smile a cheering countenance. It will be a matter of congratulation for your company and the public to know that the splendid vessel which you direct with such skill, though necessarily delayed, came through the storm with out loss of a boit or pin, while the perfect discipline maintained did not entail the loss of even one of the luxuries of our daily life. Be pleased to make your gallant crew, whose civility we shall not forget, sharers in these our acknowledgments. Pray accept the accompanying gift as a trifling acknowledgment and poor token of our esteem. In the midst of your own home it may, in after years, bring back recollections of those stormy days on the broad Atlantic. Hoping that you may long be spared to your country and your service, we remain," &c.

This testimonial was signed by the Rev. M. A. Hunt, Lieut.-Commander W. S. Keyser, of the United States Navy, and some 30 others. Another testimonial was presented by the saloon passengers to Purser Henry Bridge, thanking him for his efforts to make them comfortable at all times, and especially at the height of the tempest.

The Bolivia, of the Anchor Line, which arrived from Glasgow yesterday, also experienced terrific weather. The wind blew from westward with great fury, and the sea was very high and confused. On Wednesday last a tremendous wave washed over the starboard side, carrying away one of the life-boats. A large quantity of water poured down into the cabin, causing considerable damage. The steam-ship Oder, of the North German Lloyd, which also arrived yesterday, encountered a series of fierce westerly gales and high seas until the Banks of Newfoundland were passed. At times she was unable to make more than 10 miles per day. The Devon, of the Great Western Line, arrived from Bristol yesterday after a long and stormy passage. The Cimbria, of the Hamburg Line, arrived at Quarantine last evening, but will not come up to her pier in Hoboken until to-day. At sundown yesterday the Ville de Marsellies, of the French Line, had not been reported. This vessel is several days overdue, but she has probably been detained by the severe weather. No anxiety is felt about her. The ship Palmyra, which arrived from Manila yesterday met with a violent south-westerly gale of 48 hours' duration while off the Cape of Good Hope. During the past week she has been to the westward of Bermuda with revolving gales, in which she lost several sails. On Tuesday the German ship Marie Schultz passed the Italian bark Progressista off the Delaware Breakwater. The master of the latter reported that on the previous day he had sighted the hull of an abandoned iron ship. North-easterly gales from Hatteras to Sandy Hook are reported. The barks John Bottman from Almeria and the Frederick W. Carlton from Rio Janeiro.

GOOD DISCIPLINE IN A SCHOOL.

Brother John's class in St. Teresa's school, No. 6 Entgers-street, is in the rear of the fourth floor. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, while 1,900 boys and girls were studying, a mischievous lad, who was in Brother John's department, hit a piece of paper and thrust it into a knot-hole in the floor. The blazing paper set fire to rubbish between the beams. Other pupils cried fire, and the boys in the class jumped up. Brother John cried halt, and ordered all to obey orders under fire drill. His boys fell in line, and marched in order to the basement, and word having been sent to the teachers in the other classes and to the girls' department, in four minutes all the pupils were safe, and no panic or confusion occurred. The fire was put out with a pail of water, and school was resumed. The urchin who caused the trouble ran away, but he will be found and disciplined.

SALVAGE AWARDED.

The Norwegian bark Loveland, bound from Messina to this port with a cargo of fruit, was run into by the British ship Ramadal, a short distance from the Nantucket South Shoal Light-ship, on April 27 last. The shock of the collision dismasted her, and her crew, believing she was in a sinking condition, sought refuge on the Ramadal, which carried them to Liverpool. The steam-ship Thanemore, while on her way from Cardiff to New-York, sighted the disabled and abandoned bark and took her in tow. Two days later both vessels reached Sandy Hook. The owners of the Thanemore soon after began a suit in the United States District Court for salvage, which had been refused by the master of the disabled vessel. Judge Choate rendered an opinion in the case, yesterday, awarding $7,000, and distributing the amount as follows: To the owners of the Thanemore, $3,325; to her master, $350, and to the other officers and the crew, $3,325.

VERDICT AGAINST MR. HENRY C. BOWEN.

A printing-press in the press-room of the *Independent* started unexpectedly on Oct. 16, 1878, while John M. Jordan, a boy of 16, was engaged in caring for it. Jordan started back suddenly, and a bench upon which he stood tipped over and he was thrown against another press, which caught one of his arms and crushed it so that it will never be useful to him. He sued Mr. Henry C. Bowen in the Superior Court, and obtained a verdict for $5,000 damages. The defense was that the accident was caused either by the negligence of the plaintiff or of a fellow-workman, and that Mr. Bowen was not responsible for it. In charging the jury, Judge Speir said that if the plaintiff or a fellow-workman were careless of the plaintiff

MR. HEWITT ONCE MORE.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION—WAS MR. HEWITT GEN. GARFIELD'S FRIEND?—HOW HE ANSWERS THE QUESTION.

In a letter to the editor of the *Nation*, which will be published to-day, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt again refers at length to his connection with the controversy in regard to the Morey letter. Dismissing what he calls Judge Davis's "extra judicial attack" upon him in a few words, in which he intimates that such "attack" was actuated by partisan animus, and consequently harmless as against him, Mr. Hewitt goes at length into a discussion of Judge Davis's "assumption" that his conduct in regard to the letter was open to censure because of the "friendship" which was said to have existed between him and Gen. Garfield. Upon this point Mr. Hewitt says: "But, as a matter of fact, we were not, and never had been, 'friends' in any proper sense of the term. We met for the first time at the opening of the Forty-fourth Congress. I soon learned to admire his intellectual ability, his wonderful force in debate, his unrivaled power of statement, and especially on financial questions where, as a rule, our views were in accord. This admiration I frequently expressed, but there was, in fact, an insuperable bar to the formation of any friendship between us from the outset, and this bar never was, nor by any possibility could ever have been, removed. For four years we were near neighbors; we both kept house, and my mode of life was such as to bring to my table for social intercourse the prominent men of both parties. Gen. Garfield never crossed my threshold, nor did I ever enter his door. If we had been friends such a state of things would have been impossible." In this same connection Mr. Hewitt continues by stating that though he and Gen. Garfield were not friends, they were not enemies; indeed that their relations had always been pleasant, and then he goes on as follows: "Judge Davis does, indeed, in violation of all propriety, refer to the contents of the letters which I produced for comparison only in order to prove the signature of Gen. Garfield, as the evidence of friendship between us. If Judge Davis had known the circumstances under which I presented to Gen. Garfield a trivial gift which led to this correspondence, he would scarcely have made this fanciful excursion into the regions of 'mistaken phraseology' but I cannot better demonstrate the absurdity of the conclusion that it was any evidence of friendship than by the offer I now make to Judge Davis of a similar gift of the masculine gender, the acceptance of which, as all breeders of unregistered Jersey cattle know, will relieve me from an incumbrance for which even the butcher is not a profitable refuge." Having thus disposed, as he says he believes he has, of the charge of treachery to a friend, Mr. Hewitt goes on to explain how it happened that he was led to express an opinion in regard to the Morey letter. Then, in answer to the question, "Did he [Mr. Hewitt] advise its publication and circulation for the purpose of damaging Gen. Garfield, while himself holding the opinions which it attributed to Gen. Garfield?" Mr. Hewitt says: "I quoted the letter not for the purpose of injuring Gen. Garfield personally, but for the purpose of showing the hollow nature of the claim made by the Republican orators that they were in favor of protecting American labor against lower rates of wages. And I further answer that I did not and do not approve of the doctrine with which the letter closes, as will appear by the following extract from a contemporaneous speech delivered at Chickering Hall, when I did not suppose there would be any controversy as to the authenticity of the letter." In conclusion Mr. Hewitt writes as follows: "With this statement I submit my conduct to the candid judgment of your readers, but not without expressing the deep regret which I feel that unlucky chance should have brought me where my opinion was asked in regard to the authenticity of a letter which, so far as I was concerned, was a matter of profound indifference, and in regard to which I never supposed that any controversy could arise. This regret is intensified by the fact that I, rather than Gen. Garfield, have been the victim of the forgery, for he has, notwithstanding, been elected President, while I have had the singular experience of a denunciation from the bench in a case to which I was not a party, in which I had no hearing, before a Judge who seemed to confound the witness with the alleged criminal. I have, therefore, more reason than Gen Grrfield 'to hunt the rascal down,' and to insist that due punishment shall be meted out to those who have violated the law."

PINGS KID GLOVE CASE EVIDENCE.

Some important evidence for the Government was given yesterday in the Pings kid glove case, which has been pending before Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, during the past three weeks. Oscar Finke, the principal witness for the prosecution, in the course of a long examination two weeks since, testified that certain styles of gloves shipped to Pings by his agents, Ehe Brothers, of Breslau, Germany, were purchased by the latter from the firm of Liebmann & Kiesewater, of Arnstadt. Finke gave the prices paid for the gloves, and an exact description of the styles. Yesterday Mr. Frank H. Platt, Assistant United States District Attorney, called Mr. Benjamin F. Whitting, of the kid glove house of W. F. Reed & Co., Philadelphia, to substantiate the testimony of Finke touching the styles and prices of the gloves obtained from Liebmann & Kiesewater. Mr. Whitting exhibited a letter from that firm offering certain descriptions of gloves corresponding to those shipped to Pings, at prices similar to those mentioned by Finke as having been paid by Ehe Brothers, the Breslau agents. Counsel for the defense strenuously objected to the testimony, but the court decided to receive it. The next witness called was Mr. Cowdrey, the expert employed by the Government. Messrs. Pierrepont and Clarke argued that evidence taken by the expert from the books of the defendant was not admissible. Their views were not sustained by the court.

SALE OF WATER-COLORS.

Some of the water-color paintings of European artists that were sold in the Leavitt Art-rooms, last evening, were of a higher order of merit than the 125 disposed of on Tuesday evening. Many others, however, were almost destitute of evidences of artistic treatment, both as to drawing and coloring, and were rapidly knocked down at low figures. The most pretentious work put up was a large painting, named on the catalogue "Gull Island," by J. Faulkner, R. H. A. Its chief merit lay in the treatment of a bold, rugged headland and cloud effects. The price obtained for it was $102 50. A portrait of a pale young "Spanish Prince," painted by Mariano Fortuny, was sold for $46; $45 was paid for a small picture by Edouard Zamacois, pupil of Meissonier, of whose style of work it is a close imitation. A good specimen of flower painting, entitled "Moss and Tea Roses," by F. Rivoire, fetched $50; and two cleverly executed figures in "Just Another Drop," by E. Carelli, of Florence, were knocked down for $65. Among the other pictures sold were the following: "Woodland Glen" and companion piece, H. Lobas, pupil of Decamps, $58 each; "French Peasant," a drawing by Millet, $45; "The Fagot Gatherers," L. Kourpet, pupil of Frere, $55; "The Pressed Flowers," M. S. Hispaleto, late President of the Aquarelle Society of Madrid, $46; "Coast of Normandy," Le Bas, pupil of Decamps, $43; "The Good Sister," G. Gandabassi, Rome, $40; "On Guard," N. E. Navone, Rome, $38. Another lot of water-colors are to be sold this evening.

THE DE HAAS COLLECTION.

Sixty of the 124 paintings found among the effects of the late W. F. De Haas were disposed of by auction at No. 845 Broadway last evening, for an aggregate sum amounting to $1,843, exclusive of the price of the frames. There was a large attendance, and where the pictures were at all good the bidding was spirited. The majority, however, were daubs, and, though they sold for small prices, more than their full value was realized. Mr. Cyrus W. Field secured the gem of the sale, "Eagle Lake, Mount Desert," for $300. Among other pictures which brought comparatively high prices were: "Steam-ship Rusland, Stranded at Long Branch," $150; "Summer Shower, Grand Manan Island," $100; "Sunrise Near Rockland Lake, New-York," $75; "Block Island," $73; "Indian Beach, Grand Manan," $70; "Summer Afternoon," $70; "Near St. John, Newfoundland," $60; "Connecticut River," $60; "Beacon Harbor, Friendly Bay, Newfoundland," $52 50; "Thunder-storm at Twilight," $50. The sale will be concluded this evening.

ATTENTION VOTERS.—By resolution passed by our Legislature, all good citizens are requested to use Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, and recommend same as the people's remedy for coughs, colds, &c. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

COGNAC BRANDIES—Superior quality bottled by the shippers; RIVIERE, GARDRAT & Co. COGNAC offered at popular prices to consumers for introduction. Seven standard grades from $1 to $6 50 per bottle. DOUGE, CANNEYRE & Co., No. 13 Cortlandt-st., Sole Agents for the United States.—*Advertisement.*

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ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

We give below the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign countries at this port for the month of November, distinguishing their class and nationality. This table is compiled from the books of the Government Keeps at the Barge Office, by Mr. Alfred Mable, Boarding Officer:

	Steam-ers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schoon-ers.	Total.
American	14	61	32	30	11	147
British	93	13	64	17	10	198
German	12	6	11	1	...	30
Italian	1	...	23	2	...	26
Norwegian	...	3	21	8	...	32
Austrian	...	...	13	3	...	16
Belgian	...	...	1	...	...	1
Haytian	...	...	...	4	4	8
French	3	...	1	...	...	4
Russian	...	...	4	...	...	4
Portuguese	...	...	1	1	1	3
Swedish	...	...	1	2	...	3
Dutch	1	...	1	...	1	3
Danish	...	...	...	1	...	1
Argentine	...	1	...	...	...	1
Spanish	...	...	...	1	...	1
Mexican	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total	133	84	176	69	77	479
Total 1879	142	84	382	85	82	765
Total 1878	109	49	219	106	100	583
Total 1877	103	98	256	80	76	540

COASTWISE ARRIVALS.

The number of arrivals from domestic ports during the same period was as follows:

	Steam-ers.	Ships.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schoon-ers.	Total.
Eastern ports	23	1	5	9	616	647
Southern p'ts	111	...	3	5	103	222
Total	133	1	8	8	719	869
Total 1879	130	...	7	16	1,311	1,464
Total 1878	108	...	4	4	305	423
Total 1877	113	5	5	6	1,103	1,232

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Miss Gleadell, Mrs. Fleming, Panco Arnerro, the Rev. George Constantine, Mrs. Constantine and child, Philip Dater, James Dater, Mrs. Robert Spilles and two children, G. H. Bird, R. Schuppler, J. T. Quarles, Mr. Quarles, John Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Cooper, Warner Sherwood, Walter E. Burd, George Yaxley, William Bussell, W. H. Meredith, J. Fisher Smith, A. C. Case, F. H. Wright, Mrs. Goodrich, Miss E. Goodrich, Miss J. S. Milnor, Lieut.-Commander C. F. Goodrich, W. J. Cauthers, George V. Fessler, Eugene Fessler, G. Rennon, F. W. Whiteley, James Taylor, H. P. Stone, Horace Ropes, R. W. Petre, W. Killmer, T. Johnston, James Woods, H. G. Veath, Capt. Nelson, Mr. McLean, R. C. Taylor, C. W. Clinch, Miss Lydia Dunt, Austin Kelley.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Atnelie and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bond, A. J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Brayton, Miss Sarah S. Brayton, John J. Brayton, W. A. Cleach, George Cahill, G. D. Cardew, J. I. Doran, William Douglass, Albert Dean, Amos F. Eno, Capt. Charles Foxwell, E. P. Goring, W. A. Griffin, F. D. Girard, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Kimball, L. Koch, William McMillan, R. Macallister, William White Reach, Mr. O'Connell, Miss Elise Pirie, C. R. Prosper, Mrs. Prosper, Mrs. M. C. Peet, Mr. Warnock, C. F. Woodall, C. E. Starling.

In steam-ship Silesia, for Hamburg.—Otto Frank, Mrs. H. Kurzman, Miss S. Kurzman, J. Strocver, Louis Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lyrke, Master Albert Lyrke, W. F. Gresser, August Richter, Carl Treiler, Dr. and Mrs. Gustave Glaser, Albert Rethcke, Mrs. Mathilde Rethcke, Master Robert Rethcke, Mrs. Mary Gauch, Miss Rosa Troubas, Adolph Glasner, P. Gunther Wayne, John N. Benson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Oder, from Bremen.—C. J. Hortsmann, Miss Marie Hansels, Conrad E. O. Nolting, Mrs. S. C. Nolting and children, Misses Helene, Eulalia, and Emilie Nolting, Florian Nolting, Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Brauns, Miss Elise Schwalbe, R. D. E. Stichel, Mrs. L. Schreiber, Pastor Heinrich Mohr, Reginald B. Birch, Benedict Weismanns, Theodor Leu, Gottfried Michael, Carl Richter, Friedrich Schutte, Sebastian Spieler, Carl Jones, Rudolph Bechtmann, Henry Stefer, Gustav Reuling, Edward Kohler, Isidor Sturmthal, Albert Sturmthal, Hermann Finck, Josef Ditfrich, Miss Anna Ditfrich, Adam Kaner, Friedrich Pfaff, Miss Minna Reuling, Miss Albertine Stephan, Miss Louise Casebaum, Otto Mierswa.

In steam-ship Niagara, from Havana.—G. W. Williams, A. Smith, F. Ruiz, J. Rivera, Miss R. Aristal, William Russell, D. S. Hauser, P. A. Giral, M. G. Temcleo, J. Blanco, P. Torre, E. Borke, R. Guerra, P. H. Walker, J. Barney.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:06 | Sun sets.....4:39 | Moon sets...5:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook..5:06	Gov. Island..5:53	Hell Gate..10:15	

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lone Star, Quick, New-Orleans, Bogert & Morgan; City of Columbus, Pisher, Savannah, Ga., George Yonge; State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Morro Castle, Reed, Charleston, William P. Clyde & Co.; Italy, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Taal, Rotterdam Funch, Edye & Co.; Stapleton, (Br.,) Stapleton, Liverpool, Bunz & Jevons; Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana, William P. Clyde & Co.; Edith Goddon, (Br.,) Smith, Montego Bay, &c., G. Wessels; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, J. S. Kremo.

Ships Deutschland, (Ger.,) Keoper, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Lydia, (Br.,) Ferry, Cork for orders, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Quattro Fratelli, (Ital.,) Sambuceti, Queenstown, Palmer, or Plymouth for orders, Austin Baldwin & Co.; Western Chief, (Ger.,) Haesloop, Hamburg, Theodore Ruger; Louise, (Norw.,) Nielsen, Antwerp, Funch, Pickering & Co.; Carolina, (Aust.,) Tomasich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Elisa Baras, (Br.,) Hollis, Hamilton, A. E. Tucker.

Wisdom and Folly Met. How?

Specimen Bricks.

"Straws show which way the wind blows; so do 'Bricks WITHOUT Straw,' when the gale is high. How strong the wind of popularity is blowing in the direction of Judge Tourgee's new novel bearing the above title is indicated by the fact that the book, which was issued six weeks ago with an initial edition of 25,000 copies, is now in its forty-fifth thousand; which is something more than 'a thousand of Brick' a day."—*Rochester Am. Rural Home.*

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ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow Nov. 19, via Moville Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Macgregor Bros.

Steam-ship Devon, (Br.,) Lebbon, Bristol Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Niagara, (Br.,) Hall, Havana, Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Mallett, Newbern, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Keller, West Point, Va., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Alva, (Br.,) Williams, Jarmel Nov. 15, Anz Cayes 18th, Port au Prince 20th, and Kingston 24th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27